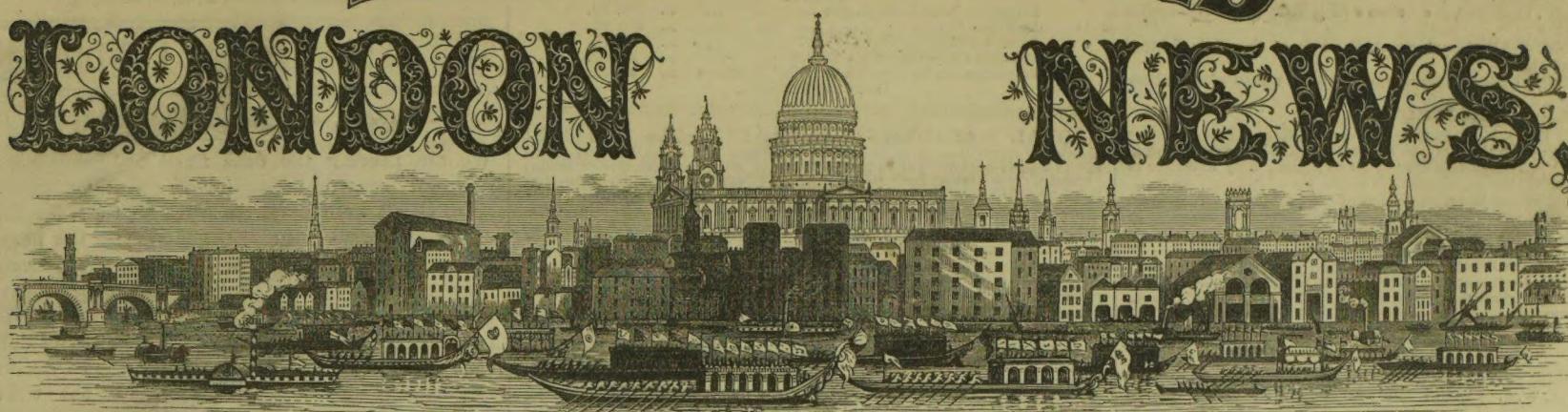


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

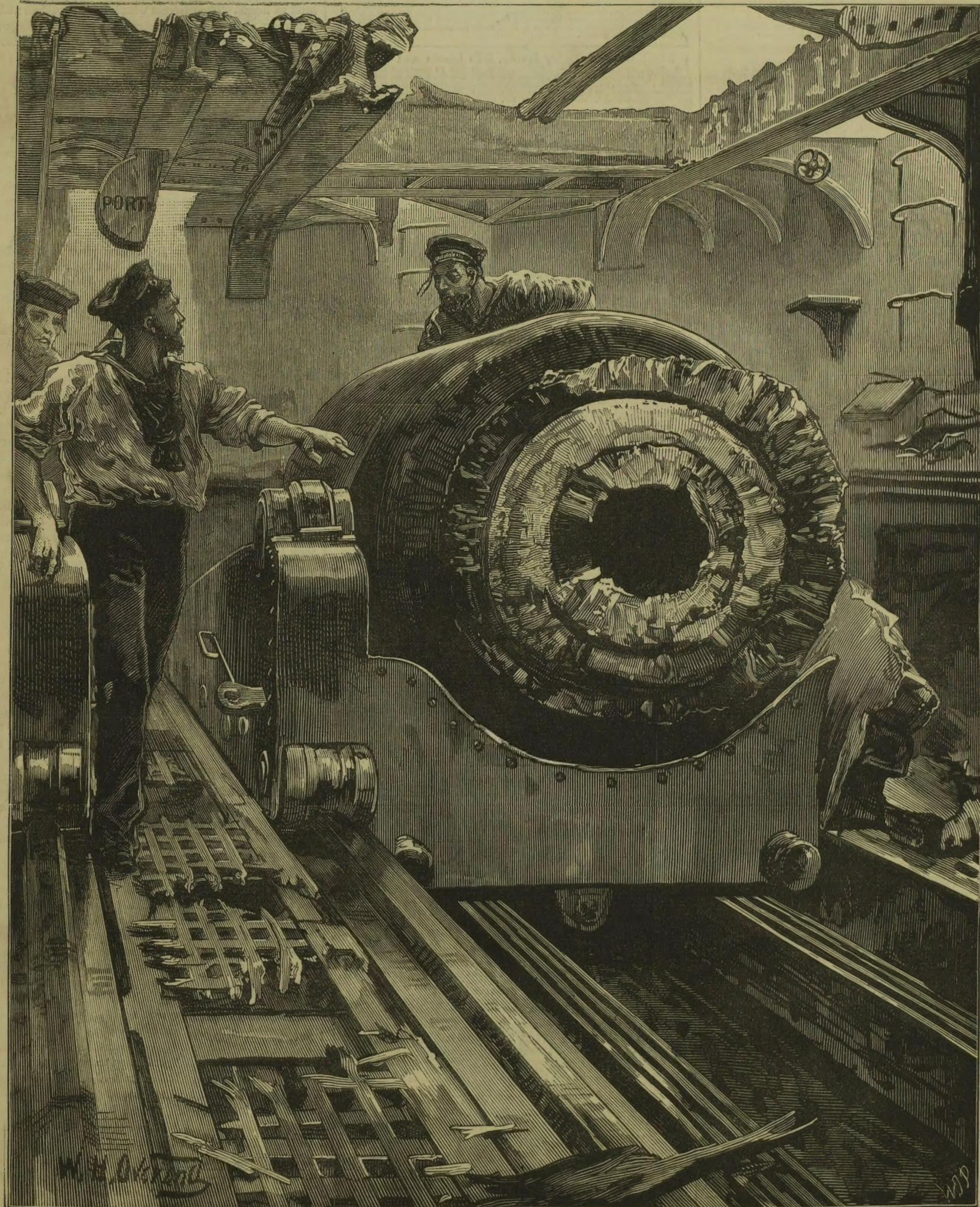


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No. 2067.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } BY POST, 6d.



INSIDE THE FORE-TURRET OF H.M.S. THUNDERER AFTER THE BURSTING OF THE 38-TON GUN.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 10, St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Bowmont, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Naples, the Prince Mele Barrese (n^e Mackworth Praed), of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at 142, Sloane-street, the wife of the Hon. Edward Peirson Theissiger, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 37, Grosvenor-squares, the Countess of Aberdeen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Addison Crofton and the Rev. Henry Ed. Hulton, Ralph Crispin Clayton, elder son of the late Edward Wm. Clayton, Esq., to Caroline Anne Agnes, only daughter of General John Elliott Crofton, Colonel 6th Foot.

On the 28th ult., at Kohat, Punjab, India, James Ramsay Drummond, Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Helen Montagu, younger daughter of Major-General J. P. W. Campbell, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart., of Barcaldine, Argyleshire.

On the 22nd inst., at Christ's Church, Wanstead, Essex, by the Rev. Gerald S. FitzGerald, Rector, assisted by the Rev. W. H. K. Soames, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, cousin of the bride, John, elder son of William Bellingham, Stamford House, Lower Clapton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Francis George Lane, Wanstead, Essex. No cards.

DEATHS.

On Oct. 24, 1878, at Perth, W.A., Edward Wilson Landor, Esq., magistrate of Perth, W.A.

On the 19th inst., Mary Maude, wife of the Hon. W. M. Jervis, of Quarndon, near Derby, aged 32.

On the 16th inst., at Stow Hall, Downham, Norfolk, Grace, the beloved wife of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

On Dec. 27 last (his 82nd birthday), at 75, Francis-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Benjamin Hughes Downing, late of Brooklyn, New York.

On the 22nd inst., at 235, Bath-street, Glasgow, James MacLaine Walters, Newhall House, Fannickwick, N.B., Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Artillery Militia.

On the 21st inst., at his house, Toronto, Canada, in the 79th year of his age, Cornelius Stovin, Esq., formerly of Chesnut-grove, Kingston-on-Thames.—By telegram.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 1.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

Third Sunday after Epiphany. Morning Lessons: Isaiah xlii.; Matt. xiv. 18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lxv.; Acts xv. 30—xvi. 16. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Frebendary Wilson, Vicar of Islington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Professor Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Thorold. Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., probably Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, half-yearly meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 10.30 a.m. St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead, annual meeting, 2 p.m. Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. (Messenger prize essay, Mr. G. S. Crisford on Surrender Values). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Mattieu Williams on Mathematical Instruments). Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Modern Restaurants; Mr. F. C. Penrose on St. Paul's Cathedral).

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on Animal Development). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Railway Systems of South Australia; Mr. E. Dobson on the Geelong Water Supply, and Mr. J. Brady on the Sandhurst Water Supply).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

German Hospital, Dalston, annual court, City Terminus Hotel, 1 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations on Anatomy), and on Friday.

King Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Moon's first quarter, 11.45 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. E. H. Gordon on Electric Induction). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by Messrs. G. F. Rodwell and H. M. Elder, B. Stewart and M. Hiraoka, H. McLeod and G. S. Clarke, and by Dr. C. W. Siemens on Measuring and Regulating Electric Currents).

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on the Electric Light). City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Francis on Hotels).

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on Reptilian Life). Schoolmasters' Society, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THEMOM.	WIND.	Movement in Miles. In. 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.			
January 15	29°762	39°8	24°0	°82	6 46°1 34°5	SW. W. 317 0°010
16	29°828	33°3	29°7	°85	5 37°9 25°5	SW. E. NE. 133 0°000
17	30°194	31°3	29°8	°95	2 34°1 28°0	NE. N. °65 0°300
18	29°857	33°3	21°5	°94	10 35°1 33°0	ESE. E. 209 0°270
19	30°316	22°6	27°1	°82	3 34°7 29°0	NE. E. ENE. 292 0°000
20	30°138	29°3	25°5	°87	10 31°1 27°9	ESE. E. ESE. 323 0°000
21	29°902	28°6	24°8	°87	10 30°7 26°6	E. NE. 459 0°000

* Rain and melted snow.

† Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 29°664 29°910 30°226 29°944 30°305 30°213 29°920

Temperature of Air .. 40°7° 33°7° 31°7° 32°8° 34°6° 39°0° 28°2°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 38°8° 31°6° 31°6° 32°6° 31°6° 28°8° 27°2°

Direction of Wind .. SW. ESE. N. ESE. ENE. ESE. E.

Wind force .. 20 24 25 26 27 28 29

Wind direction .. 33 45 55 60 70 80 90

Wind force .. 20 24 25 26 27 28 29

Wind direction .. 33 45 55 60 70 80 90

Wind force .. 20 24 25 26 27 28 29

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Wind direction .. 33 45 55 60 70

MacMahon's predilections. They will be more resolute in purging the Army and the Judicial Bench of functionaries who use the authority given to them by the State in crippling State Institutions. They will probably take a more enlarged view of the real wants of the nation under its present regime. They will apply bolder means to reduce the personnel of national authority to homogeneity, and, as they proceed, will gather rather than lose heart for the work they have to do. As the fly-wheel of the machinery of State, they will regulate, rather than obstruct, its orderly movements. All parties will respect them—the more for the freedom and firmness of their policy, and Legitimists, Imperialists, and even Radical Republicans will learn, after a time, that when France has given the word of command no alternative is left but to obey.

Europe—may we not say the whole civilised world?—has no small cause for congratulation in the turn which events have taken at Versailles during the past week. France has her part to play in the drama of European politics and, by the impulse which she can give to outlying countries, in the progress of modern civilisation. When she is at rest within herself, steadily pursuing her domestic vocations, she mightily helps on all the better tendencies of humanity. None will grudge her the prosperity which she will thereby earn. None will desire to rob her of the supremacy it is easy for her to obtain in intellectual and moral influence. All that she needs is the permanent subsidence of sectional antagonism, or, at all events, of their bitterness. Certainly, the British Empire would profit immensely by the stability of public rule in France—always supposing that public rule is associated with reasonable freedom. The approving welcome with which the news of M. Dufaure's triumph has been received by all political parties on this side the Strait shows that it is no mere party issue which has just been determined. The conservation and consolidation of Parliamentary Government has elevated it far above that comparatively low level.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Osborne yesterday week his Excellency Kuo Sung-Tao, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of China, and Madame Kuo, who were accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury and attended by Dr. Macartney, the interpreter, and the Secretary of the Chinese Legation. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice at the reception of Madame Kuo in the Audience Chamber. The Queen conversed with Madame Kuo through the medium of Dr. Macartney, after which she proceeded to the Council-Room, where the Chinese Envoy had an audience of her Majesty to take leave on his return to China. The Marquis of Salisbury subsequently had an audience of the Queen and also joined the Royal dinner circle, and left Osborne the next day, when Prince Leopold came to London. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Frothero officiated. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, Irene, and Alice, arrived at Osborne on Tuesday from Darmstadt, having crossed in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Flushing, where the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold met the Grand Duke and accompanied him to Osborne. The suite in attendance on the Grand Duke and his family consisted of Colonel Von Westerweller, Colonel Von Wernher, M. Muther, Baroness Grancy, and Miss Jackson. Miss Helmsdörfer, Lady Superintendent of the Alice Hospital at Darmstadt, who, with the nurses under her, so devotedly nursed the beloved Grand Duchess of Hesse and the Grand Ducal family, was received by the Queen last week, she having come over purposely to see her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the English and Hessian Royal families, has walked and driven out daily.

Lord Henry Somerset, in consequence of continued indisposition, has resigned the post of Comptroller of the Queen's Household. Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Mary Lascelles has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan have left Osborne.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, remained at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince of Wales on his journey to Flushing to meet the Grand Duke of Hesse.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to be president of the Ashford centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, established by the Order of St. John to teach "first aid to the injured."

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharani have arrived at Claridge's Hotel. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, left Dublin on Tuesday for Emo Park, on a visit to the Earl of Portarlington. His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has been visiting the Earl and Countess of Dudley at Witley Court, Worcester; and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham. The Duchess of Westminster and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have been staying at Carton on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster. The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter are entertaining company at Burghley House, Stamford. The Marchioness of Camden and Captain Green have left Eaton-square for the South of France. Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at Bowood, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne. The Earl of Malmesbury is entertaining a party at Heron Court. The Earl of Lonsdale is with his yacht, Northumbria, at Gibraltar. The Countess is at Nice. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued invitations for his full-dress official banquet on the 12th proximo at his official residence, in Downing-street.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Llewellyn Nevill Vaughan Lloyd Mostyn, grandson of the present Lord Mostyn (heir of the ancient House of Mostyn), and Lady Mary Clements, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Francis Nathaniel Clements, M.A., and sister of the present Earl of Leitrim; between the Hon. Eric Barrington and Miss Christina Graham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Graham; and between Major Russell, 14th Hussars, and Miss Schuster, daughter of Mr. and Lady Isabella Schuster.

The Queen has appointed Henry Longley, Esq., to be her Majesty's Second Charity Commissioner.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Valentine C. Prinsep, S. Luke Fildes, and J. McWhirter, painters, were on Wednesday elected Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts.

On Wednesday evening the fifteenth annual gathering of the Law Students' Society was held at Clement's-inn Hall. The address was delivered by the Solicitor-General.

A general meeting of the members of the Royal Society of Literature was held on Wednesday at the offices, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Knighton, and there was a numerous attendance.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Strand District Board of Works on Wednesday Mr. John Jones was appointed representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works in the room of Mr. J. S. Phillips, deceased.

Sir Charles Reed presented on Wednesday to the School Board for London a valuable donation of school books lately exhibited in Paris, as well as specimens of scientific diagrams and coloured illustrations of natural history published for use by the schools in Japan.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the students of King's College took place on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, who, in proposing the principal toast, expressed his high sense of the value of King's College as one of the great educational institutions of the country.

In the Queen's Bench Division the action brought by the Rev. William Pepperell against the Marquis Townshend to recover compensation for wrongful dismissal from the office of managing editor of *Social Notes* was concluded last Saturday, when the jury found for the plaintiff for £150. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, but execution was stayed.

The committee of the Garrick Club have, on the motion of J. E. Millais, R.A., resolved unanimously to purchase the life-size portrait of the late Samuel Phelps in the character of "Cardinal Wolsey," painted by Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who has played second so frequently of late years to the eminent tragedian.

Several persons have been summoned at the Marylebone Police Court for entering Regent's Park and going upon the ice in disregard of the public notices. One of the defendants, who threatened to assault a constable, was fined £2 and costs; and another, who had attempted to bribe a policeman, was fined £1, including costs. The other defendants were fined 8s. each, with 2s. costs.

In the Exchequer Division on Monday an action to recover compensation for breach of promise of marriage was tried, in which the plaintiff was Miss Florence M'Gregor, a daughter of Major M'Gregor, and the defendant was Mr. Morgan, the son of the proprietor of the *Christian*. The plaintiff is not yet of age, and the defendant came of age in September, 1877. No evidence was given for the defence, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages.

On the 17th inst. there was opened in Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, the new chapel erected by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in the city to take the place of their late chapel in Jewin-crescent. The building, which with the land cost £10,000, is a handsome Gothic structure, capable of seating 600 persons, and has a large lecture-room in the basement and a chapel-keeper's residence at the side; it was erected from the design of Mr. Charles Bell, architect.

A crowded meeting of railway servants and the general public was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of protesting against the reduction of wages and extension of working hours recently enforced by some railway companies. Mr. Evans, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, occupied the chair, and resolutions were passed condemnatory of the action of the directors and urging the establishment of a board of arbitration empowered to deal with all disputes affecting the hours, wages, and condition of those employed on railways.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in January the total number of paupers was 87,391, of whom 44,440 were in workhouses and 42,951 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3787 and 2482; but, as compared with 1876, a decrease of 1596. The number of indoor paupers was, however, 7140 greater than in the corresponding week of 1876. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 592, of whom 455 were men, 119 women, and 18 children.

All visitors to the Royal Academy Exhibition last year will remember with pleasure Mr. G. H. Boughton's picture entitled "The Waning of the Honeymoon." An etching by Victor Lhuillier from this charming work has been issued by Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, of 320, High Holborn, and Vigor-street, W. The picture is one of the happiest conceptions of the artist, and M. Lhuillier has reproduced it with a spirit and fidelity worthy of the original. The technical qualities of this etching are of the highest order and entitle M. Lhuillier to take foremost rank among modern etchers. He has succeeded admirably in preserving the free execution of his needle, and at the same time has imparted to his work all the breadth and force of a finished engraving.

There were 2658 births and 1947 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18 and the deaths by 226 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 12 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 555 and 629 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 664, and exceeded by 240 the corrected weekly average: 486 resulted from bronchitis and 108 from pneumonia. In the Greater London 3196 births and 2288 deaths were registered. The mean temperature last week was 35.4 deg., being 3.0 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The coldest day was Sunday, the 12th inst., when the mean was only 26.3 deg., and 11.8 below the average, whereas on Tuesday it was 42.4 deg., and showed an excess of 4.1. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was only 4.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 57.9 hours.

A Conference of the National Federation of Liberal Associations was held at Leeds on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., who explained that the objects of the organisation were to promote union amongst the Liberal party and to define more clearly its policy. A resolution cordially approving of these objects was passed. In the evening a public meeting was held. Mr. Chamberlain, in moving a resolution condemnatory of the foreign policy of the Government, said it had restricted freedom abroad, harassed trade at home, increased taxes, and diminished revenue. A resolution was carried urging union amongst the Liberal party.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Daniel Pring, to be Rector of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire.
Arlionby, Francis Keyes; Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon.
Allott, Henry Hepworth; Vicar of Warton.
Barton, Edwin; Incumbent of Leinthall, Earls.
Bellamy, James; Curate of All Saints', Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Burrows, Thomas Robert; Rector of Cold Overton.
Cazenove, Canon, Vicar of St. Mark's, Reigate; Rural Dean of Reigate.
Challis, James Law; Vicar of Stone, Bucks.
Clark, David Thomas; Vicar of Llanguadwaladr.
Comber, Charles Thomas; Vicar of Abbotts Bickington.
Doxat, Frederic William; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wilnacote.
Feather, George; Incumbent of All Saints', Glazebury, Lancashire.
Fox, John Elliott; Vicar of Bourne, Cambridgeshire.
Gibbs, John Lomax; Vicar of Exwick.
Griffiths, Charles; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Bristol Harbour.
Jerdein, Charles; Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Galway, M.P.
Joscelyne, Henry; Rector of Fingest-with-Istotone, Bucks.
Kelly, Edward Emilus; Vicar of Eartham.
Lee, Arthur George; Vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.
Miller, H. W.; Vicar of St. John's, Richmond.
Mills, William Lewis; Rector of Redmarley D'Abitot.
Mores, Robert Elliott; Rector of Langridge.
Nebblett, Augustus; Rector of Plumpton.
Patch, John Bame; Rector of Combe Raleigh.
Pelham, Sidney; Vicar of St. Peter's, Mansfield, Norfolk.
Pendleton, J. W.; Curate of Haworth; Vicar of Oakworth, Keighley.
Prowde, Ralph; Curate of Kilburn, with charge of Wuss.
Raines, R. E. H.; Vicar of St. John's, Carlton-hill, Brighton.
Rhind, G. Bruce; Curate of St. John's, Thanet.
Robinson, Charles James; Incumbent of St. Matthias's, Liverpool.
Simpkin, Thomas Henry; Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk.
Singleton, J. S. F.; Incumbent of Theale.
Skewes, Joseph Henry; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Liverpool.
Smith, John Finch; Vicar of Hopsley, Bedfordshire.
Walker, T. A.; Curate of Barkingside.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has removed his residence to London House, St. James's-square.

The Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich, has been appointed Archdeacon of Rochester.

Lords Clermont and Carlingford have erected a beautiful painted window, by Cox, in Buckland Filleigh church, North Devon, to the memory of their celebrated ancestor, Sir Faithful Fortescue, who was born in that parish.—Another stained glass window has been erected in Bradshaw church, near Halifax, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The new Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, the Rev. H. A. Walker, read himself in on Sunday. The morning service was quietly conducted, but at its close some people who remained behind demanded the removal of a cross which had been placed on the super-altar. After some discussion, however, they left. At the close of the afternoon service there was a scene of great disorder. The police had to be called in to clear the church.

A handsome new church in Charlton—one of the divisions of the town and port of Dover—was consecrated by the name of St. Bartholomew on Wednesday morning by Dr. Parry, Archdeacon of Canterbury (as Bishop Suffragan of Dover). The church is situated in the centre of a "Peel district" formed some time since, which on Wednesday became a new parish on the consecration, and the patronage has been placed by agreement in Keble College, Oxford.

The Astronomer Royal states that M. Tempel announces the discovery of Brorsen's periodical comet on Jan. 14.

The Yorke Prize at Cambridge University for 1878 has been adjudged to C. S. Kenny, LL.M., Fellow of Downing College.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Lord Inchiquin as Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel White, resigned.

The American frigate Constitution, which went ashore at Swanage Bay, got off on Sunday night and was taken into Portsmouth for repairs.

The Oxford University crew have written to the Harvard men declining a challenge for a race in August, on the ground that it would be impossible to row so late in the year.

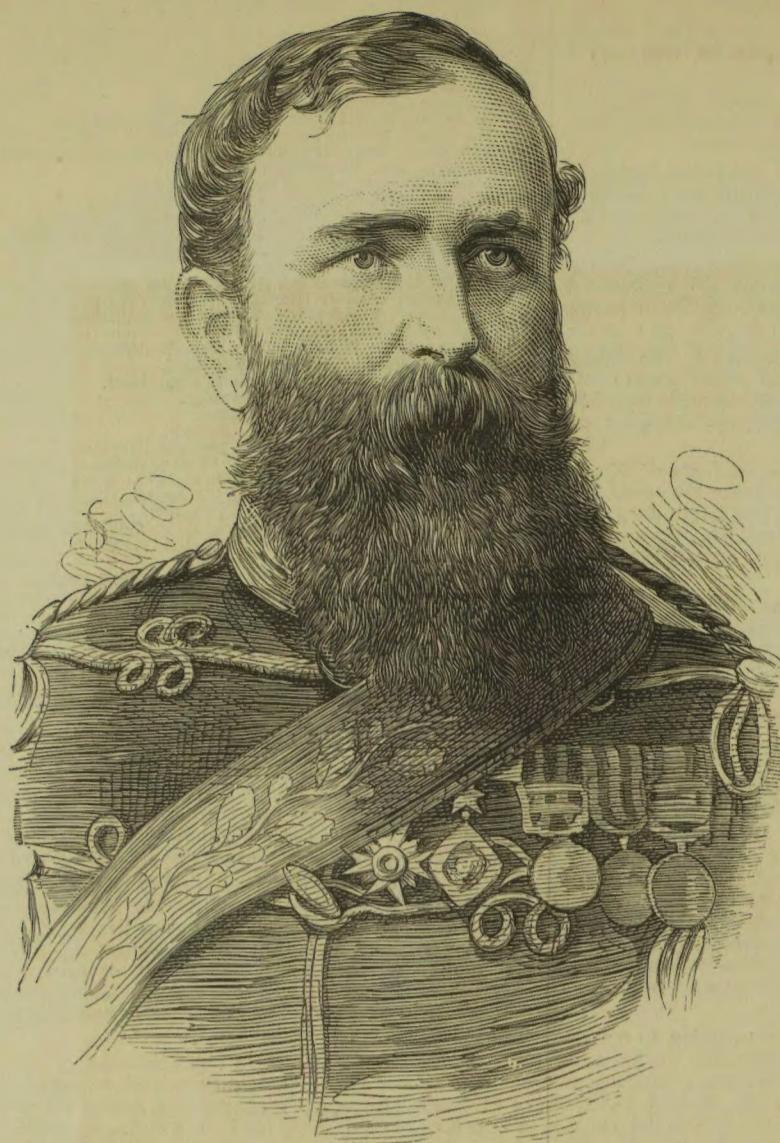
The Marquis of Hartington's inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, which was postponed on account of the winter Session of Parliament, has been fixed for Friday, the 31st inst.

On Wednesday, in Killyleagh Castle, county Down, the Earl of Dufferin was presented with an illuminated address from the inhabitants of the town of Killyleagh and adjacent districts.

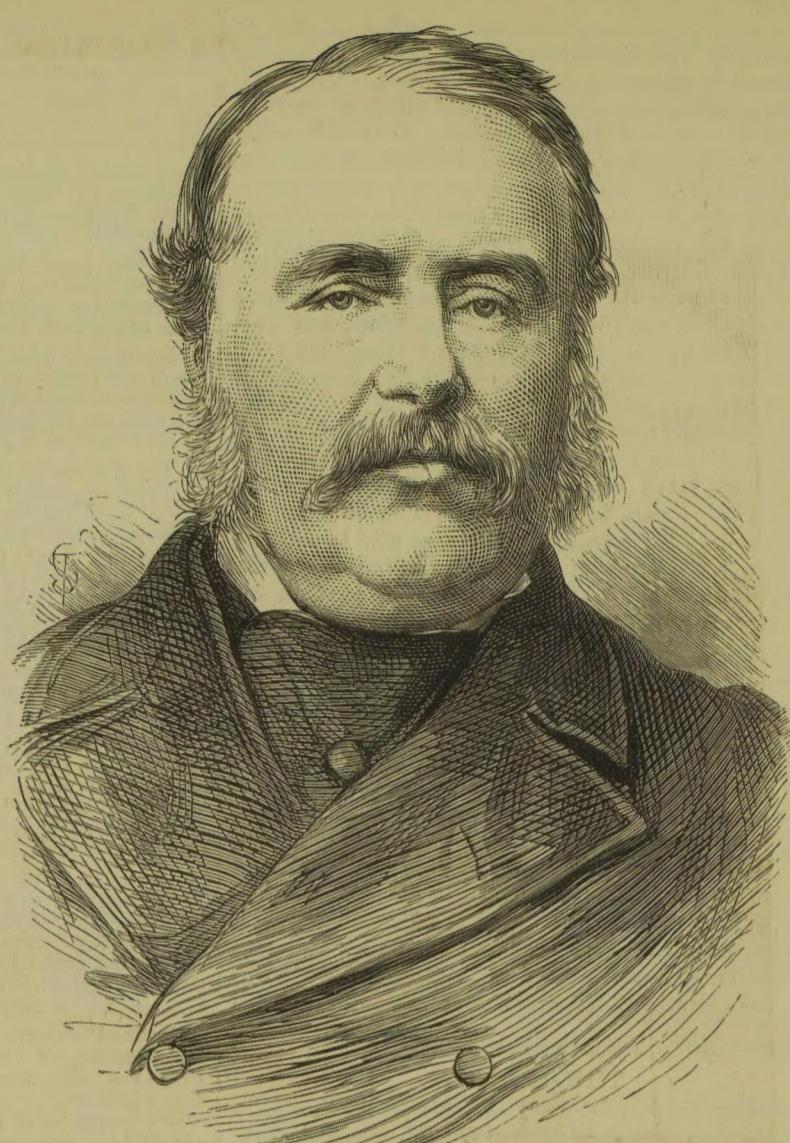
Mr. E. P. Weston is gallantly pursuing his two thousand miles walk, on the first day trudging 81½ miles through snow and mud without taking a single rest. He had reached Salisburys on Thursday afternoon.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to John Farrow, captain's steward, of her Majesty's ship Britannia; Edward Deon, ship's steward, of her Majesty's ship Implacable; L. Ferrigie, Chief Quartermaster, S. Pengelly, Quartermaster, and John Davies, engine-room artificer, of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide; George Werry, stoker, of her Majesty's ship Indus; Henry Walker, boatman, and C. H. Spencer, commissioned boatman, of her Majesty's Coastguard.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club has been more than once spoken of in our notices of provincial institutions for the encouragement of taste and genius. The fifth annual exhibition of this successful and useful society was opened at the Lecture-Hall on Monday last. It comprises, in addition to an excellent display of the works of artists connected with Suffolk and members of the Club, a number of valuable works of eminent artists from the private collections of gentlemen living in the neighbourhood. The works of members show a marked improvement, as compared with previous years; and the endeavours of the Club to improve local art amongst the people generally are beginning to show fruit. This is so well manifested that a scheme has now been started to build a Gallery in order to meet the growing requirements of the Club; and it is hoped that before next year the new Gallery will have been built. About 150 drawings, by members of the Club, are being sold to make an addition to the building fund, for which a subscription has been commenced. We observe, among the contributions by Suffolk artists to the present Exhibition, that Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., sends two fine sculptures in relief—namely, "Instructing the Ignorant" and "Clothing the Naked;" Mr. S. Read contributes several water-colour drawings of architectural subjects and of coast scenery; the enterprising honorary secretary of the Club, Mr. E. Packard, jun., has made, besides other drawings, a charming one of "Gainsborough's Lane," near Ipswich; Mr. J. R. Wells supplies an effective picture of the obelisk-ship Cleopatra and the Anglia in the Bay of Biscay, from a sketch made by him on board the latter vessel; Mr. J. Davall furnishes some pictures of horses, including a group of hunters, the property of the Duke of Hamilton; and Mr. W. R. Symonds, landscapes and excellent portraits. There are contributions also from Messrs. F. G. Cotman, W. D. Batley, E. R. Smythe, T. E. Smythe, and Robert Burrows, and from Miss L. Hunt and other ladies, which have considerable merit.



MAJOR-GENERAL P. S. LUMSDEN, C.B.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.



COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, C.B.,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL LUMSDEN, C.B.

The Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India is Major-General P. S. Lumsden, of the Bengal Staff Corps. This experienced officer served from 1852 to 1856 with the forces employed in various expeditions against the frontier tribes. In the affair of Punjhaon on April 15, and at Nowadund, Pranghur, and Iskakot, as well as in the operations in the Ranezai Valley, in May, 1852, he acted as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General. He was further employed in the expedition of the next year against the Boree Afreidis; in that of 1854, against the Momunds about Shah Mooseh Kheyl; and in 1855, against the Meranzais tribe, including the cavalry affair at Dursummund. In November of the same year he was engaged in the hostilities with the Bussy Khelut Alum, and a twelvemonth later in the second Meranzais and Kooram expeditions. For these services Captain Lumsden received the special thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments. In 1857 he accompanied his brother on the political mission to Afghanistan, visiting Candahar, where he remained a twelvemonth; and he received the special thanks of the Indian Government, with other honorary rewards, for his services upon that occasion. In the war that followed the Sepoy Mutiny, in July, 1858, he joined the Gwalior force under General Sir Robert Napier, and accompanied it through the campaign in Central India. Captain Lumsden was mentioned in the despatches, and obtained a medal with two clasps. He was with the army in China, in 1860, when he took part in the actions of Sinho and Tangchow, the assault and capture of the Taku forts, and the advance on Pekin; for this campaign, he again received the medal with two clasps, being mentioned in the despatches, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He served in 1865 with the Bhutan Field Force. At a later period, having attained a colonelcy, he was appointed Adjutant-General under Lord Napier of Magdala, in September, 1874. His acquaintance with the Afghan country and people, as well as with the hill tribes of the frontier, make him a valuable adviser and assistant to the Indian military administration at this moment.

COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, C.B.

The office of Quartermaster-General of the Army in India, which was lately held by Major-General F. S. Roberts, now commanding the Khoorum Valley Field Force in Afghanistan, has devolved upon Colonel C. C. Johnson, late Deputy-Quartermaster-General. This veteran officer served in the war of the Sutlej, in 1845 and 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon, for which he received the medal of honour. He held the post of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, with the Army Head-Quarters, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, in March, 1858, and received the medal, with clasps, awarded upon that occasion. In 1868 Major Johnson acted as chief of the Quartermaster-General's Department with the Hazara Field Force under Major-General Wilde. He was mentioned in the despatches, thanked by Government for his services, and promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, besides again receiving a medal with a clasp. In April, 1875, being on the Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel Johnson was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES BAXTER.

We have announced the death of this veteran artist, a painter chiefly of women and children, and long esteemed for the merit of his graceful delineations of their characteristic beauty. He was nearly seventy years of age, having been born in 1809, in London. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a bookbinder; but his love of art was too strong to be resisted, and he succeeded, after a few years' struggle, in following the profession of his choice. He began as a miniature portrait-painter, in which employment he received some encouragement and help from Mr. G. Clint, A.R.A. He studied from 1839 to 1842 with the Clipstone-street Society in company with Messrs. Poole, Topham, Duncan, and others who have since obtained distinction. In 1842 he became a member of the Society of British artists. His first appearance as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy was in 1834, and he continued, from that time, frequently to send pictures there, as well as to the Suffolk-street Gallery. After 1852 he began to

produce not merely ordinary portraits, but figures or groups, usually groups of two figures, having an ideal character. Among his successful works of this class were "L'Allegro," from Milton's poem; "A Wild Flower," which was a little rustic maiden, a harvest gleaner, with a sheaf of wheat, her bonnet decked with blossoms of the field; "Love me, love my dog," a small boy petting a King Charles spaniel; "The Orphan" and "The Wanderers;" "Olivia and Sophia," from Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield;" "The Lily" and "Hearts-ease;" "Little Red Riding-hood," "A Galway Peasant Girl;" "Sunshine," a beautiful lifesize figure of a girl or nymph; and several others. Some of them have been engraved for this Journal. The Portrait of Mr. Baxter is from a photograph by Mr. Watkins.

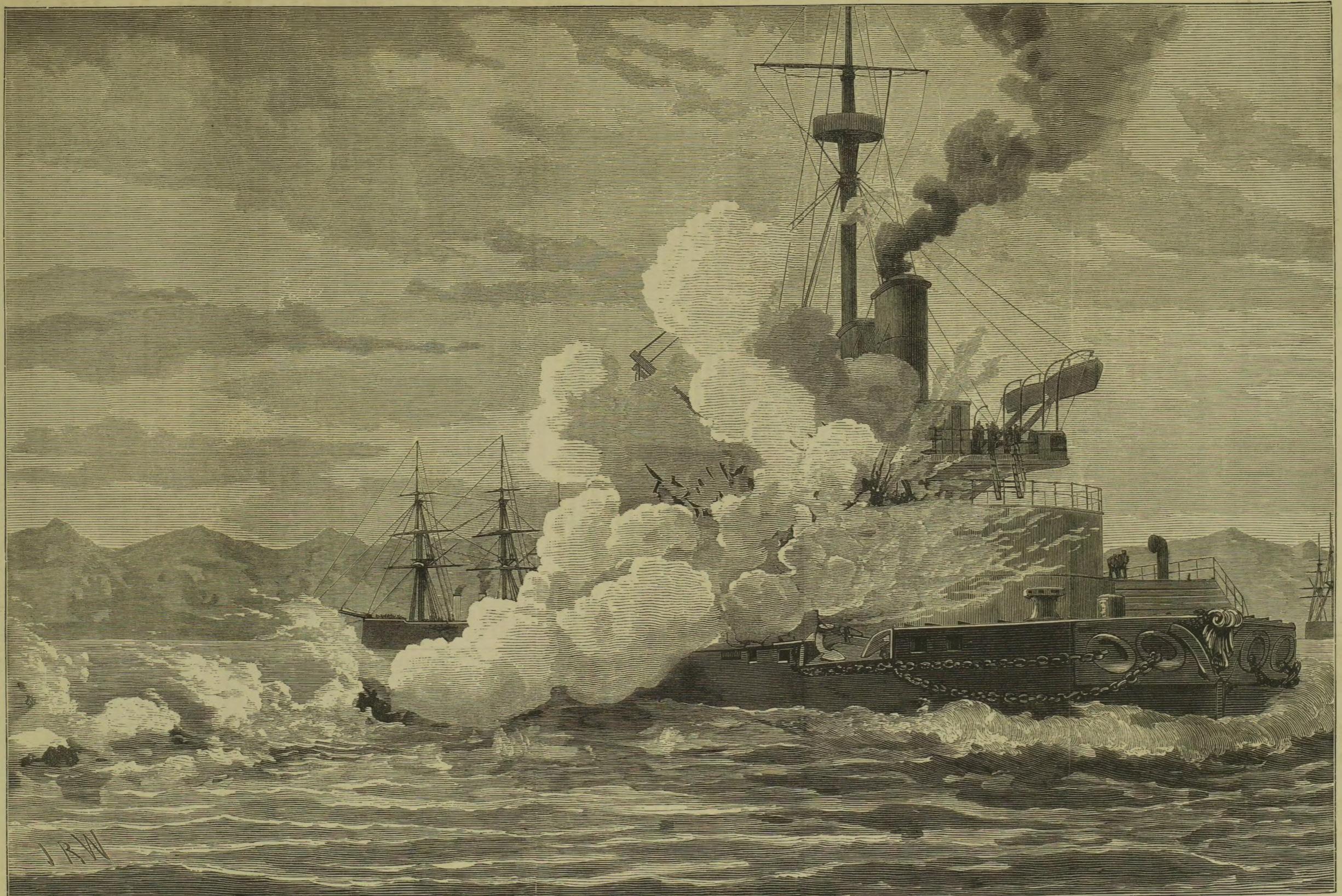
THE LATE NAVAL GUNNERY DISASTER.

We are indebted to an officer of the squadron in the Sea of Marmora, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, for two Sketches illustrating the disaster that took place at the anchorage of Ismid, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., during the gunnery practice of the squadron. The position of the ships at the moment of this unfortunate occurrence is shown in the view which we present on the opposite page. The unlucky turret-ship, H.M.S. Thunderer, is seen advancing towards the spectator, with her bows foremost, and the bursting of one of the 38-ton guns in her fore-turret produces an appearance which might be compared to the ordinary firing of the gun, but that the volume of smoke is cast more upwards, and the water in front is smitten by many falling pieces of the gun, the shell, and the turret armour-plating. To the left-hand of the Thunderer, in this view, is seen H.M.S. Achilles, firing, and to the right, likewise firing, is H.M.S. Pallas. The ships to the extreme left are H.M.S. Monarch, beyond which is discerned the entrance to the Gulf of Ismid; and H.M.S. Alexandra, the flagship, which is firing. The sea is quite calm, and the ships are gently moving. In our front-page Engraving we give an Illustration of the interior of the Thunderer's fore gun-turret, with the two 38-ton guns, one of which has its muzzle part quite carried away, just as it appeared after the disaster; the roof of the turret is torn off, iron beams are bent or twisted, and a portion of the side of the turret is forced out; pieces of the gun, and of iron grating are scattered on the floor. The ship, as we stated last week, is now at Malta for the official inquiry, which will take place without delay. The wounded men are in a fair way of recovery; but it is a melancholy affair, having cost the lives of several good officers, marines, and seamen.

A number of tradesmen and of representatives from local governing bodies assembled on Monday in the chambers of the Westminster District Board of Works to protest specially against civil servants being allowed to carry on co-operative stores, and, generally, against the principle of co-operation as a competitive system to that of the voluntary tradesman. Mr. S. Webb, from the vestry of St. Anne's, Soho, was the chief speaker. The conference was adjourned, to meet again to receive the report of a committee on the subject.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES BAXTER, ARTIST.



THE DISASTER ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER, OFF ISMID, SEA OF MARMORA.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The campaign in Afghanistan has been fairly closed by the secure occupation of each of its objective points—namely, Jellalabad, with the whole line through the Khyber Pass, occupied by Sir Samuel Browne; the Peiwar Pass and Khoorum Valley, with the adjacent territory of Khost, by General Roberts; and the city of Candahar, the capital of Southern Afghanistan, with the Khojak and Takht-i-pul mountain passes and the Pishin Valley, beyond Quetta, by General Donald Stewart. Some accounts of the entry of the British troops into Candahar, and of the occupation of Jellalabad, in both places without opposition, have been received here by telegraph; but we also learn that several attempts have been made by individual Mohammedan fanatics at Candahar to assassinate British officers. Major St. John was fired at in the street, and Lieutenant Willis, R.A., was stabbed, and has since died. The civil government of that important city has been intrusted to the Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan, one of the ablest and most loyal native Indian servants of the British Empire in India, and lately employed by Lord Lytton as Special Envoy to Cabul. He will act under the superintendence of Major St. John, who has the general charge of our political relations with the Afghans of that district, and who seems to have engaged the friendly co-operation of the native officials lately in the service of the Ameer Shere Ali. It is now stated that Shere Ali himself has not yet actually entered Russian territory, but is on the northern frontier of Afghanistan and Turkestan, near the river Oxus. There is still no positive news of the state of affairs with Yakoob Khan at Cabul.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, with the army division of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, contributes to this Number of our Journal another Illustration of the fort at Dakka, which was fully described in our last; and a sketch, furnishing the subject of our larger Engraving, which represents an interview at that place between Major Cavagnari and the chiefs or headmen of the Shinwaries, one of the tribes of mountaineers in the Khyber Pass, with whom he has negotiated some arrangements for protecting the road from Lundi Khana to Dakka against predatory attacks upon the convoys and other British travelling parties. The most vigorous measures are now being taken to make the road through the Khyber thoroughly good. What is still more important, its future protection will probably be taken out of the hands of the local tribes, who have hitherto been largely employed, and its entire length confined to our troops. This measure will command general approval. The closing up of General Maude's division has made us strong enough to place the whole Pass under the direct control of our soldiers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political crisis is at an end. M. Dufaure, in reply to M. Senard's interpellation with respect to the Ministerial programme, said that the Ministry regarded the recent elections as finally establishing the Republic as the Government of the country, and as consolidating Republican institutions. Now more than ever they must require from public functionaries a really Republican spirit, and this the Government intended to insist upon. Those officials, however, who had conducted themselves under the preceding Government as the docile instruments of their Ministerial chiefs, and those, on the contrary, who had resisted their impulsion, could not both be treated after the same fashion. M. Dufaure enumerated the officials who had already been dismissed, and said that the work had never been considered as at end. He concluded by expressing the hope that 1880 would pass as peacefully as the period the country had just gone through. M. Madier de Montjau, representing the Extreme Left, and M. Floquet, the Republican Union, both spoke against the Ministerial programme, which they characterised as incomplete and unsatisfactory; and at the conclusion of M. Floquet's speech the sitting was suspended. During the interval an understanding was arrived at between the Government and the Republican Left and Left Centre, and, on the resumption of the sitting, M. Jules Ferry proposed the following resolution:—"The Chamber of Deputies, confiding in the declarations of the Government, and convinced that the Cabinet, henceforth in possession of its full liberty of action, will not hesitate, after the grand general vote of Jan. 5, to give the Republican majority the legitimate satisfactions it has long demanded on behalf of the country, especially as regards the administrative and judicial staff, passes to the order of the day." The Government signified its acceptance of the resolution, which was carried by 223 to 121. M. Gambetta was in the House during the debate, but did not speak.

Both Chambers met on Tuesday, but the proceedings were unimportant. In the Senate a motion empowering committees to sit in Paris, as committees of deputies have done for some time past, was referred to the Bureaux; and M. Léon Say announced that the Budget would be presented to the other Chamber on Thursday and to the Senate on Friday. The Senate then adjourned till Friday. In the Chamber of Deputies the President announced the death of Admiral Touchard, member for Paris; and M. Girault's bill, repealing the law of 1836 as to three days' compulsory labour on parish highways, was rejected by 270 to 146. The Chamber adjourned till Thursday.

Gustave Doré has been raised to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honour.

A marble statue of M. Berryer was unveiled last Monday in the lobby of the Palace of Justice at Paris, in the presence of the representatives of the French Academy and a large number of other persons.

New colours have been supplied to the French army, the standards having, in place of the old Imperial eagles, a wreath of laurel traversed by a golden dart.

On Sunday (to-morrow) the drawing for the 300 chief prizes of the Exhibition Lottery is to take place at the Trocadéro.

ITALY.

A discussion took place in the Senate on Monday on the foreign policy of the Government. Signor Vitelleschi said that Italy ought to join with Austria, England, and France in assisting the populations in the East to set up Constitutions for themselves, apart from the predominating influence of any foreign Power. Signor Depretis was one of the speakers on Tuesday. He said that the Government considered that the Berlin Treaty formed part of the public law of Europe, and they would loyally co-operate in securing its complete execution. The Government, he added, had not yet undertaken mediation between Turkey and Greece. As to Tunis and Egypt, Signor Depretis said that in both those countries the Cabinet desired to maintain the legitimate influence of Italy, and nothing more. In conclusion, the Minister repeated his declaration that the Government would pursue a loyal and sincere line of policy. In Wednesday's sitting the debate on the foreign policy of the Government was continued. Signor Depretis repeated his declaration that the Government would exercise all necessary vigilance to

maintain a complete and straightforward execution of all the clauses of the Berlin Treaty. At the close of the debate an order of the day was accepted by the Ministry and adopted by the Chamber, stating that "it is necessary not only that treaties be loyally executed, but that the internal policy of the country shall not disturb the financial equilibrium or the organisation of the military forces."

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the Treaty of Commerce with Austria have drawn up their report, which concludes in favour of its adoption.

BELGIUM.

On Tuesday the Government introduced in the Chamber of Representatives a bill for providing free education for the poor. School Committees are to be appointed which will be empowered to use every means to induce parents to send their children to school, and religious instruction will be left to the care of the children's parents and to the ministers of the various creeds, at whose disposal the school building will be placed for the purpose of giving religious instruction at hours when the regular classes are not assembled.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies was constituted on Tuesday, when the Government candidate was elected President by eighty-two votes, the Opposition abstaining from voting.

In the Chamber of Peers, an order of the day favourable to the Government was adopted by 36 against 21 votes. Senhor Ribeiro da Fonseca, the Minister of Marine, subsequently read a telegram from St. Vincent announcing a fresh attack by natives on the Portuguese fort at Bolama, on the Guinea Coast, in which several persons were killed. The Minister added that the Government intended to send reinforcements to the scene of the disturbance without delay.

DENMARK.

A Royal order has been issued, dated Jan. 17, summoning the Folketing to meet on the 31st inst.

SWEDEN.

Amongst a large number of new bills announced in the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Diet last Saturday, are measures relating to the Church, and bills for increasing the revenue by raising the tax on spirituous liquors, and the customs duties on tobacco, sugar, and coffee. The Budget for 1880 estimates that the revenue and expenditure will each amount to 74,650,000 crowns.

RUSSIA.

The annual ceremony of blessing the Neva was performed last Saturday opposite the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, in presence of the Emperor and Imperial family. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the fortress.

The Chinese Embassy was received by the Emperor on Monday. The Ambassador, Chung-How, and his two secretaries were conducted in Court carriages, each drawn by four horses, to the palace, where they were received by a guard of honour. Prince Golitsine, the Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by the dragoman of the Asiatic Department, then escorted the party through the state apartments of the palace to the Golden Chamber, where the Emperor was seated. The Russian dragoman then read the Ambassador's credentials, which, after referring to the friendship which had existed between Russia and China for the last 200 years, stated that the two empires were destined to form one family. The tried experience of Chung-How, a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the first rank, was a guarantee that, while negotiating for the revision of treaties, he would fulfil his mission in the friendly spirit now uniting both Powers. At the conclusion of the audience refreshments were served to the Ambassador and his suite. The Chinese flag was then hoisted on the building occupied by the Embassy.

Violent snowstorms are reported from Russia, by which the railway traffic has been greatly impeded, and in some cases stopped. On the Charkoff and Azoff line 7000 men were occupied in clearing away the snow.

It is stated by the *St. Petersburg Gazette* that the total expenses of the war with Turkey amount to 887,000,000 roubles.

Official accounts received in St. Petersburg state that the plague in Astrachan is diminishing, while private intelligence states that it is on the increase.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In consideration of the patriotic sacrifices recently made by their subjects, the Emperor and Empress of Austria have expressed a wish that all costly pomp, and all celebrations involving expenditure, may be avoided in regard to the festival of their silver wedding. The manoeuvres of the standing army are to be suspended during the present year.

A council of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers was held at Vienna on the 17th inst., at which important decisions were adopted in regard to bills to be submitted to the Chambers respecting the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Count Apponyi, in Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, questioned the Government in regard to the recently published scheme for the organisation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as to whether it was authentic, and whether the Government intended to execute that or any similar project without consulting the Legislature. The Minister of Commerce laid the Austro-Italian Treaty of Commerce upon the table of the House.

On Tuesday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath continued the debate upon the Berlin Treaty. The Minister of Commerce communicated to the House the fact of the conclusion of the negotiations with France respecting the treaty of commerce, and submitted the declarations exchanged between the two Governments in reference thereto. The House approved the declarations on the first reading, and referred them to the Economical Committee. On Wednesday the House, after a short debate, adopted the Treaty of Commerce with Italy. The Economical Committee of the House has approved the Treaty of Commerce with France, the Minister of Commerce having recommended it to accelerate the discussion on the subject.

TURKEY.

The ceremony of investing Safvet Pasha with the Order of the Star of India was performed on the 16th inst. at the British Embassy.

Mr. Foster, Director-General of the Ottoman Bank, has submitted to the Grand Vizier a scheme for the reorganisation of the Civil Service in Turkey from a financial point of view.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives passed the Geneva Award Bill last Saturday. The bill debars all but actual losers from participating in the award. It admits, first, claimants for damage directly done by cruisers, though within four miles of shore; secondly, it gives two per cent additional interest on all former awards; thirdly, it admits payers of war premiums. It gives 10 per cent additional on all awards heretofore made to whaling vessels, including outlays. Whatever portion of the award remains is to lie in the Treasury, subject to any decision Congress may come to. The Court of Commissioners to make awards is revived.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the investigation of cipher despatches in connection with the alleged electoral frauds.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Mr. Edmunds made an elaborate speech in favour of a resolution to give England notice of the termination of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. O. H. Platt, Republican, has been elected Senator for Connecticut, succeeding Mr. Barnum, Democrat; Mr. George G. Fest, Democrat, heretofore chosen; and Mr. Logan, Republican, for Illinois. The Legislature of Wisconsin has elected Mr. Carpenter (Republican) United States Senator for that State. Senators Conkling and Voorhees have been re-nominated for the States of New York and Indiana respectively.

Another great fire in New York, by which the dry-goods stores situated at 54 to 68, North-street, were destroyed, occurred on the night of the 17th inst.

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Trade has resolved to urge the Government to secure to Canadian vessels the right of navigation in the United States canals.

QUEENSLAND.

A Reuter's telegram, dated from Brisbane, Jan. 17, states that a vote of want of confidence in the Queensland Ministry has been carried in the Legislative Council.

It is urged by the Minister of the Brazilian Empire that a law should be enacted making education obligatory.

The iron clipper Leonidas has been chartered by the Colonial Government for the conveyance of the first complement of coolies from Calcutta to Fiji.

The Swiss people have voted, by a large majority, in favour of the decree of the Federal Government relative to the subvention of the St. Gotthard Railway and other Alpine lines.

An experiment at acclimatisation is being made in Holland. Ten thousand salmon fry from California have been put down in the Meuse at Blorick, and 20,000 others are to be added.

The committee for encouraging the use of horse flesh as an article of food have issued a return showing that the number of horses, asses, and mules slaughtered in Paris for consumption in 1878 was 11,319, or 700 more than in the previous year.

The meeting of the Assembly of Bulgarian Notables, which was to have been held on Saturday, has been deferred. The *Times* correspondent says the deputies with whom he has come in contact think the chances are in favour of Prince Battenberg's election. The 27th appears to be the day now fixed for the meeting. The old Turkish Konak is being fitted up for it.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival at their destination of the following ships, conveying Government emigrants and dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand:—In September and October last: the Hermione, for Wellington; Canterbury, for Otago; Marlborough, for Canterbury; Adamant, for Hawkes Bay; Oamaru, for Otago; and Fergie, for Nelson.

The Swedish journals announce that the steamer on which Professor Nordenstiöld undertook his expedition to the Arctic Ocean is still locked up in the ice near the northern shores of Siberia, and that the question is being discussed of sending, in spring, another Swedish vessel to relieve the expedition. It is to be commanded by Captain Sengstake, who has already made several voyages in the Arctic seas.

Mdlle. Martha Coroy, a young dressmaker engaged in one of the fashionable establishments in Paris, fell in love with the clerk in the same house, a youth named Emile Aragon. They wanted to get married, but the father of the girl refused his consent on account of the tender years of her lover. So the couple resolved on suicide, and went down to Lagney, where they both hanged themselves to the window of the hotel room they had engaged.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands was, says the Berlin *Börsen-Courier*, one of the wealthiest Princes in Europe. His property has been usually estimated in Holland at 100,000,000 of gulden (nearly £8,300,000). The greater part of it consists in State funds; there are also shares in commercial companies, landed estates and castles, and similar property.—The remains of the late Prince Henry arrived at Luxemburg on Wednesday, and were placed in a saloon at the railway station, where they lay in state until Friday, when they were conveyed to Delft.

News has been received from the Cape of Good Hope to Dec. 31. Cetewayo has sent messages to Sir Bartle Frere expressing his willingness to give up some of the persons whose surrender was demanded by the High Commissioner and to pay the fine imposed upon him. The Zulu King has also promised to take into consideration the other demands contained in the ultimatum, provided that sufficient time be allowed him. Sir Bartle Frere, in his reply, informed Cetewayo that the word of the Government had been given and could not be altered. General Lord Chelmsford had left for Greytown, and Cetewayo was reported to be massing troops at the Royal kraal.

A sad occurrence in South Africa is officially reported. Captain Patterson and Mr. J. G. Sargeant, on returning from an official mission to Lobengula, the King of the Matabele, a powerful tribe lying between the northern frontier of the Transvaal and the Zambesi, drank at a spring which appears to have been impregnated with some poisonous substance, for the whole party was seized with violent illness, and within three days Captain Patterson, Mr. Sargeant, the interpreter, Mr. Morgan Thomas, and five natives, died. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, there is no ground for attributing this lamentable occurrence to treachery on the part of Lobengula or of the natives who accompanied the expedition.

The Birmingham School Board has decided to issue a precept upon the rating authorities for £44,000, to meet the expenses of the board for the ensuing year.

The North Wales Miners' Association has resolved to vote £7 to every member of the union wishing to emigrate to America, and £14 to Australia and New Zealand.

Charles Peace, the notorious burglar, was to have been brought up at Sheffield on Wednesday on the charge of having murdered Mr. Arthur Dyson, at Banner Cross, on Nov. 29, 1876. He started at an early hour in the morning from King's-cross, in the custody of two warders, and during the journey made a desperate attempt to escape by leaping from the railway carriage window. One of the warders held on to his foot for upwards of a mile; but at length Peace released himself and fell. When found, it was discovered that he had received severe injuries to his head, which rendered necessary a further remand for eight days.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, B.A., Assistant Secretary of the British Association, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Electrical Induction (Static) on Thursday week, the 16th inst. After stating that we have no conception what electricity is apart from an electrified body, he gave some familiar examples of electrification (such as rubbed glass and sealing wax attracting light bodies); thus, every electrified body, from which no electricity is allowed to escape, has, he said, a particular action on all neighbouring bodies, which is termed "induction." He next contrasted the actions of the two kinds of electrification, that by rubbed glass (positive) and that by rubbed sealing-wax (negative); and showed that bodies similarly electrified repel each other, but attract those of the opposite kind, being thereby neutralised. After explaining the electric machine, and defining and illustrating conductors and insulators, he stated that the question he had to deal with is, "When induction takes place between two bodies, what is the nature of the action across the intervening space?" He then illustrated the difference and relations between induction and conduction, defining the former to be a "state of strain," analogous to that of stretched indiarubber, which state in conductors is continually giving way, and cannot be maintained. Induction, which was shown to take place through cold glass, ceased when the glass was warmed; the particles were thereby more free to move. In conclusion, he demonstrated that we can never produce one kind of electricity without the other, and so increase its amount. Whenever we produce positive electricity in a body by friction, the opposite is always produced in the rubber, and in precisely the same amount.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the first evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 17th inst., began with an historical sketch of the progress of the electric light, illustrated by a series of experiments. In 1800 Volta announced his discovery of his pile, in which heat and light are evolved by chemical action; and in 1802 Davy, in the Royal Institution, produced light from carbon points attached to the ends of the conducting wires. Soon after Children, with a powerful battery and using platinum and charcoal poles, greatly exalted the effects; and in 1810 Davy, with a battery, composed of 2000 pairs of plates, fused the most refractory substances, and exhibited a light rivalling the sun. To do this, as Professor Tyndall explained, resistance to the electric current must be encountered and overcome. No heat or light can be developed in a perfect conductor. This resistance is created by placing carbon points at the ends of the two wires of the voltaic battery. When the two points are brought together and then separated, a discharge of incandescent matter takes place across the space of air, which space is called the voltaic arc. After a long time, during which many difficulties were overcome, electric lamps by Duboscq (1855) and others were constructed. These, although exceedingly valuable for lecture illustration and scientific purposes, were too costly for general use, all the heat and light being derived from the consumption of expensive metallic fuel in the battery; but in 1831 a new source of electricity was discovered by Faraday in magnetism; and from the magneto-electric machines constructed in conformity with the results of his researches by Pixii, Saxton, and others, electrical shocks, light, and heat were speedily produced. The effects were intensified by the rotation of magnets near coils of wire, or of coils of wire surrounding cores of iron near the poles of powerful steel magnets. Great advances were made in Ruhmkorff's induction machine in 1853, and since in those of Ladd, Apps, Ritchie, and others. The application of the magneto-electric light (generated by the rotation of the apparatus by means of steam power) to the illumination of lighthouses formed the subject of much research, and at last Professor Holmes, who had produced a machine giving a light equal to that of the voltaic battery, made an experiment, at the South Foreland, on April 20, 1859, the results of which gave Faraday great satisfaction, and led to the Trinity House establishing Holmes's machines permanently at Dungeness. Further improvements made in this lamp by Serrin have been since adopted with the approval of Professor Tyndall, the successor of Faraday as scientific adviser to the Trinity House; and new lights have since been set up. An important improvement in the generating apparatus was made by Dr. Werner Siemens by merely winding the coils of wire longitudinally round the cores of iron, instead of transversely as in Saxton's machine; but still greater results ensued from the simultaneous discovery by his brother, Dr. William Siemens, and by Sir Charles Wheatstone, announced to the Royal Society, Feb. 14, 1867, that dynamic force may be converted into electrical without the use of a permanent magnet. This discovery, whereby the electric light may be obtained much more economically, was soon turned to account by Professor Holmes. Professor Tyndall during his discourse expounded and illustrated the scientific principles involved in these discoveries, of which our limited space excludes the details. He specially noticed the exceedingly effective machines of Mr. Henry Wilde, as well as those of Ladd, Gramme, Lontin, and others, including the lighting system of Rapieff, now in use at the *Times* office, and the Jablonskoff candle, which, with others, is now exhibited on the Thames Embankment and the Holborn Viaduct. With the Wallace-Farmer machine, now used for illumination at the Liverpool-street station, the Professor showed the incandescence of the refractory metal iridium. Want of time prevented him from doing more than allude to Mr. Edison's proposed method of illumination. Among the illustrations were the lights produced by the regulators of Siemens, Meritens, Rapieff, and Reynier. Werdermann's light was exhibited in the library. The Professor concluded by saying that "it is Faraday's spark which now shines upon our coasts, and promises to illuminate our streets, halls, quays, squares, warehouses, and, perhaps at no distant day, our homes."

The discourse was kindly repeated on Monday last, in consequence of a number of members and friends being unable to obtain admittance into the crowded theatre.

REPTILIAN LIFE.

Professor H. G. Seeley, F.L.S., gave the first of a course of three lectures on Reptilian Life on Saturday last, the 18th inst. He began by remarking that the differences in the bony structure of reptiles is so great that if their skeletons had been only known from fossil remains, it is doubtful whether they could have been arranged in the present small number of groups, or even as in the same class; and that he should treat of the living reptilia as if extinct, in order that he might rightly estimate the significance of the structures of the fossil. The variation in number of important elements in the skeletons of reptiles, even of a single order, is very great. Thus, lizards put on the outward form of serpents, together with many structural details; but, as a rule, the differences, when examined one by one, resolve themselves into differences of proportion of bones, consequent upon their growth more in one direction than another. To this cause, it was said, almost every variety of

aspect in the skeleton, and every detail of structure in the skull, may be attributed. The chief osteological characters and differences of the several groups of reptilia were then illustrated by means of diagrams and specimens. The chelonian skeleton was considered to be the central or typical group. The formation of the carapace was explained by regarding the bony plates as enlargements of small epipleural ossifications, such as are met with in birds, the Hatteria, and crocodiles; and it was considered that the horny scutes of the turtle represent the soft part of the animal external to the ribs, and probably of muscles changed in character. Various resemblances were pointed out between the tortoises and Hatteria, and between these groups and the chameleon; and the Professor was disposed to follow Stannius and Günther in regarding the chameleon and Hatteria as reptilian types as important as crocodiles or serpents. He considered that the present grouping of reptiles on the earth's surface throws no light upon the evolution of their characteristics, and that the fossil remains afford no indication of the characteristics of the several orders; but he believed that he could show that such an evolution had taken place, though at first sight it might seem to be in a retrograde direction.

DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Professor Schäfer, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, after a brief recapitulation of the main facts relating to the structure of the ovum or egg-cell of animals, commented on the points of similarity existing in the vegetable and animal ovum, specially noticing that in every case the ovum is a single cell, consisting of nucleus, nucleolus, and protoplasm, which last contains a supply of food material, generally of a fatty nature in the animal ovum, and of a starchy nature in the vegetable ovum, varying in amount according to the length of time that the ovum has to sustain an independent existence while unable to obtain a fresh supply. The Professor then distinguished between the true and false egg-cell, the ovum and pseud-ovum or spore, stating that he should restrict the term "ovum" to that kind of reproductive cell which requires, before it is capable of undergoing development, to receive and to unite with a part or the whole of the nucleus and protoplasm of another cell, which is produced either in the same plant or animal, or in different ones. This second and generally smaller cell is termed, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom, the male reproductive element, or antherozoid, the ovum being the female reproductive element; and the fertilised ovum, produced by the union of the two, is the germ from which the plant or animal is reproduced. In many instances the ovum rejects a portion of its nucleus and protoplasm, before receiving the similar parts of the male element. The reason for this is unknown; but the phenomenon has been shown to occur very extensively, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The lecture was concluded with a description of the manner in which these various changes have been observed to take place in some of the lower animals and plants; and remarks were made on the extraordinary coincidences which obtain in organisms apparently so different.

Mr. H. Heathcote Statham will on Friday next, give a discourse on the Logic of Architectural Design.

On Monday the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., read to the members of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute a paper on Final Causes, being a criticism on Paley and Hume; at the London Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., lectured on Health and Disease; and in the hall of the Society of Arts Mr. W. Mattieu Williams gave the fifth of a series of lectures on Mathematical Instruments. On Tuesday a paper, entitled Canada: its Progress and Development, was read before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth; at a meeting of the Statistical Society, a paper was read by Mr. R. Giffen on the subject of the Fall of Prices of Commodities in Recent Years; and Mr. B. Francis Cobb read a paper on Retrospect and Prospect in Egypt before the African Section of the Society of Arts. On Wednesday a lecture, with the title of the Modern Science of Economics, was given by Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; and the Graham Lecture on Molecular Mobility was given in the hall of Glasgow University by Mr. W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.

Dean Stanley entertained the members of this union, of which he is the president, in the rooms of the Deanery, Westminster, on Monday evening. Cards of invitation to the number of 200 were issued to the London clubs connected with the union. A substantial tea was served in the college hall. Among those present were Lord Monteagle, the Rev. John Stafford Northcote, the Rev. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson Pratt, Miss Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. After tea the Dean, in a short address to the company, gave an account of the chief historical events with which the rooms of the Deanery and the College Hall are associated, and afterwards conducted his guests into the Jerusalem Chamber and the apartments of his residence, where a number of engravings and other objects of interest were shown for their inspection.

This society is doing an excellent work, having for its object a real and lasting improvement in the social habits of the labouring classes, not only in London but throughout the kingdom. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, its chairman, who has been long and honourably associated with it, solicits aid for the good cause. He says—"Not only are we rendering a public service by our action in reference to the special question of temperance, but we seek to attack the causes of intemperance. We are endeavouring to create tastes and interests which shall indispose men to excess, and which fill up that vacuity of mind which is one cause of this evil. We have led the way to various forms of rational and refining recreation, besides placing within the reach of thousands means of reading and self-education. Moreover, we aim particularly at rendering these clubs a source of interest and pleasure, as far as may be, to the members' families. It would surprise many to learn how great a variety of undertakings for recreation, for self-education, and for economic advantage are in operation at these clubs. The action of our society in this movement is so thoroughly appreciated that during ten months 3000 letters were received at our office asking for advice and information, while 700 visitors called there with the same object. There is, however, some danger of our work being placed in jeopardy for want of means to carry it on. We do it most economically, because members of our council undertake a large share of the work, and yet our income at present falls behind our moderate outlay. We ask those who believe that 'Prevention is better than cure' to help us to enable the working-classes to become more temperate, more thrifty, and better informed."

The office of the Club and Institute Union is at 150, Strand.

The annual meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Exeter on the 16th inst.—Earl Fortescue, the president, in the chair. His Lordship was re-elected.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Corporation of London has voted one hundred guineas a year for the next five years to the "Maintenance Fund" of the London Hospital; the Company of Grocers has granted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women; the Poulters' Company five guineas to the Albert Orphan Asylum; the Saddlers' Company £20 to the City Auxiliary to the London City Mission; the Tallow Chandlers' Company five guineas in aid of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road; and the Cutlers' Company has voted 250 guineas for charitable purposes.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at St. James's Hall on the 16th inst. The rooms were crowded, at least 1500 members of the trade and their friends meeting on the occasion.—The Licensed Victuallers' School ball, one of the most popular and enjoyable of the London winter season, has been appointed to take place at St. James's Hall next Thursday, the 30th inst. Adams's fine band has been engaged, and in all respects the ball has been projected on the same liberal scale as in former years.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Ear Hospital, Frith-street, Soho, was held on the 16th inst. From the general report it appears that this is the oldest special charity for diseases of the ear, having been founded as the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear in 1816. The name of the institution has been changed to the above; and it is proposed to add an in-patient department, the want of which is very much felt. For this purpose the committee have determined to make another special appeal to the public. The report of the surgeons, Dr. Urban Pritchard, F.R.C.S., and Dr. F. Matheson, C.M., was read, and showed a large number of patients under treatment.

An entertainment was given to the patients in King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on Wednesday by the resident medical officers. Much had been made of the capabilities of the great hall for the occasion by a liberal use of flags and bannerets; festoons of green and pink gaze formed a light and transparent canopy over the Christmas-tree, and above, suspended from the iron balustrades of the stone steps which give access to the three upper stories, were innumerable Chinese lanterns. In the body of the hall, the children—most of them carried down in their cots, the female patients in bright scarlet cloaks, and the male patients, many of them suffering from accidents and hobbling in on crutches—were collected to the number of over one hundred. When the illumination of the hall and Christmas-tree had been effected, toys were distributed to the children, and clothing and other useful things given to the adult patients, after which a Punch-and-Judy show, an exhibition of magic-lantern views, and some singing and instrumental music made up the programme of the evening's entertainment.

There is to be a coffee tavern in Clare Market, near Drury-lane. The Lucky Dog Tavern, for supplying refreshments of various kinds (not including beer, wine, or spirits) will be opened as soon as there are sufficient funds for the purpose. It is desired to provide food and drink, thoroughly wholesome and well prepared, at a moderate cost, in order to meet the wants of a large population which now throngs the public-houses in the neighbourhood. There is probably no district in London where more sin and distress are continually caused by intemperance; and persons desirous of aiding in the good work are informed that donations will be received by Mr. E. Almack, King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields; or by Mr. H. A. K. Hall Dare, Pall-mall Club, S.W.

The committee of the South-Western Relief Fund appeal for means to aid the sick and unemployed in that poor and populous neighbourhood with food, fire, and clothes during this trying season. Every case will be investigated, and relieved daily from four to six, regardless of creed or party. Subscriptions will be received by the London and South-Western Bank (Limited), Clapham, S.W., and by the treasurer, Mr. E. H. McLaughlin, 45, Jeffrey's-road, Clapham.

A report which has been in circulation of Mr. Tom Taylor's retirement from the editorship of *Punch* is, we learn, wholly without foundation.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year on Staff-Surgeon James K. Ballard, vacant by the death of Staff-Surgeon Thomson.

A case which apparently involves a cruel miscarriage of criminal justice, and for which a remedy is sought after more than forty years, has been recalled to public attention in the neighbourhood of Exeter. In July, 1836, a farmer, Mr. Jonathan May, was murdered by two highway robbers on the road near Moretonhampstead. Two men, Thomas Oliver, nicknamed "Buckingham Joe," and Edmund Galley, a stranger to that part of the country, were tried for this crime at the Devon Spring Assizes of 1837. Oliver was undoubtedly guilty; he had been sentenced at Dorchester to transportation for another robbery, and had boasted, while there in gaol, of perpetrating the Devonshire murder, in company, as he said, with a Kentish man called "Turpin." The London police knew that this nickname was borne by Galley, who was in Coldbath-fields House of Correction for vagrancy, being accustomed to pick up an odd living at fairs and race-courses, but never convicted of actual crime. He was, however, sent down to Exeter, as the "Turpin" accomplice of "Buckingham Joe," and several witnesses declared that the two men had been together seen on the roads thereabout. This was the only evidence against Galley; but the Judge, Mr. Justice Williams, seems to have summed it up very carelessly, and the jury found him guilty. It can, however, scarcely be doubted that he was perfectly innocent, having really never seen Oliver before they were placed in the dock together for trial. An extraordinary scene took place in Court when Oliver, carried away by a generous feeling, robber and murderer as he was—loudly declared that Galley was not the man—not at all like the Turpin who was there with him when the farmer was killed. This involuntary admission sent "Buckingham Joe" to the gallows, but won for him a certain amount of popular sympathy. Galley was likewise sentenced to death. But some persons who heard the trial, amongst whom was Mr. Thomas Latimer, then and still editor of the *Western Times*, exerted themselves to obtain a respite. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Galley was sent to New South Wales, behaved well and got a ticket-of-leave, and has been living there forty years as an honest and industrious labouring man. It is now proposed to make a fresh effort to get him a free pardon. Mr. Latimer has lately received letters from him, and revives the old memories of the affair in the *Western Times* of last week. The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, as a junior barrister on the Western Circuit in 1837, felt strongly interested in this remarkable case. We hope that the appeal will be met with an earnest consideration by her Majesty's Government. The unfortunate man is very desirous to return home, and to have his character cleared before the natural end of his life.



THE AFGHAN WAR: MAJOR CAVAGNARI ARRANGING WITH THE SHINWARRIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ROAD FROM DAKKA TO LUNDI KHANA.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am glad to find that in such journals as the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *World* there has been paid a graceful and kindly tribute to the memory of the late *Eneas S. Dallas*, who died on Friday, the seventeenth instant. Ere these lines meet the public eye the simply sublime formula of "Earth to earth" will have been recited over him. He was only fifty-one years old; and when I first knew him, some sixteen years ago, he was accounted a Prince among journalists. He had come up from Edinburgh, fresh from Sir William Hamilton's metaphysical classes, to take the town by storm as the leading reviewer of the *Times*. How he was courted, and flattered, and caressed! Strikingly handsome in person, graceful in mien, gentle in manner, with a melodious voice and a winning smile, he had almost everything in his favour.

His reading was copious and varied; and he was as good a French scholar as he was a Latinist. An intimate knowledge of the culinary art may be quoted as an example of the versatility of his attainments; and in a work which he anonymously edited, entitled "Kettner's Book of the Table," he displayed humour and learning worthy of Dr. Kitchener and Brillat-Savarin. As a literary critic he will be best remembered by his "Gay Science," and by his carefully emended edition of Richardson's "Clarissa." He was likewise at one time the editor of "Once a Week" (as his coadjutor on the *Times*, the late Samuel Lucas, had been before him); and in his latter days he was busily employed in researches bearing on the works of Madame de Sévigné and Rochefoucault.

He was very kind to me in the days of his power and prosperity; nor did we cease to foregather when the dark days came, and the shadow of a cypress, as it were, was drawn across his life-path. The poor dear gentleman dined with us on Sunday, the twelfth inst. Physically he looked the shadow of his former self; but he was as gentle in his ways and charming in his conversation as ever. We could not help noticing that in the course of the evening he spoke frequently—without affectation, but earnestly—of divers serious things which all of us think about, but to which we are sometimes too shame-faced to give open utterance. Bidding us farewell, he made us promise to dine with him shortly at a little French restaurant in Soho, of which years before, with a few strokes of his pen, he had made the fortune. On the following Tuesday he sent me a printed page of an article on "Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries;" and on Friday he was dead.

Mem: In the page of which I speak the very old and generally accepted misstatement was refuted that Madame de Sévigné ever said that Racine and coffee would go out of fashion together. The illustrious "Special Correspondent of Private Life" never said nor wrote, it would appear, anything of the kind. The disparaging prophecy concerning Racine and coffee were the invention of the indefatigably malicious Voltaire.

I will have nothing more to do with caviare or caviar, either gastronomically or philologically. Many years ago, in a magazine called "The Train," I wrote a poem (save the mark!), called "Caviar and Rudesheimer;" and now I am punished for my sins through the medium of the penny post. Life is not long enough to read all the letters that have come to me on this subject; and, besides, some of my correspondents are unable to keep their temper. If I do not like salted sturgeon's roe, and if I think the word caviar to be one of three and not four syllables, surely that is no evidence of my having in early youth robbed the York mail, murdered Eliza Grimwood, and set the Thames on fire. If people would only keep their temper, on paper. All the Amphitryons with whom I have dined during the last nine months, and who have caviar served at the end of dinner, hotly accuse me of having attacked their own particular caviar. I did not mean to do anything of the sort; but I beg all the Amphitryons' pardons, nevertheless.

Mem: "More last words of Mr. Baxter." It is as well that some people should eat caviar, since I learn that when sturgeon is in season two thirds of the female fish consist of roe. Were caviar not becoming popular with the "general" as well as with the particular, the aqueous world would be one vast abode of sturgeon.

Yes, of course, it should be "Amphitryon" and not "Amphytrion" as I carelessly wrote in the "Echoes" last week. It was no printer's blunder: it was mine; and this I am glad to explain to the learned and accomplished physician who has been good enough (without losing his temper) to point out my slip of the pen. I had been reading French books all the morning; and the French commonly misspell the name of the son of Alceus, as I did.

An enthusiastic lady of highly cultivated aesthetic tastes is anxious to revive the classic Greek "chiton" (please to pronounce it *kitone*: the o is an omega) as the model of feminine wearing apparel. Now, there are "chitons" and "chitons." There was the form known as *exomis heteromaskos*, which had only one sleeve. There was the *epomis*, fastened by a brooch at each shoulder, sleeveless, girt round the waist with a belt, and reaching no lower than the knees. This was the favourite costume of Diana when she went out hunting. The young ladies of Sparta, when they wore anything at all, donned the *schistos chiton*, a garment which from the top to the bottom, on the right side, was rent, so as to give fuller play to the limbs. Then there was the *chiton poderes*, reaching to the feet. This is akin to the Roman *tunica muliebris* quoted by Aulus Gellius. It may be discreetly hinted that there are under "chitons" as well as over ones. I read of the *tunica intima* and the *tunica inferior*, and Suetonius speaks of persons of delicate constitution wearing as many as four "tunics."

The advocates of a revival of the costumes of the ladies of ancient Greece would do well to bear in mind that such a revival did actually prevail in France throughout the Directory and until the end of the Consulate. You have only to look at the caricatures of Carle Vernet and the fashion-books of eighty years ago to be convinced of that fact. Nay, in the etchings of our own Gillray, between 1796 and 1803, there are many examples of ladies dressed strictly after the classic Greek models. I brought away with me from Paris last autumn two beautiful little statuettes of silvered bronze, representing a "Merveilleuse" and an "Incroyable" of the Revolutionary period. The lady, in addition to her cap, eight-buttoned gloves, watch, fan, and sandalled shoes, wears apparently only a single garment, a *chiton schistos* rent on the right side from mid-leg to ankle. I think that the enchanting Miss Herbert (Mrs. Crabbe) used to wear such a "schistos *kitone*" in poor William Brough's burlesque at the St. James's. The costume looked beautiful on the stage, but I question the expedience of its general assumption in polite society.

Mem: Thin shoes will become a *sine quâ non* if the classic style of dress be adopted. A "chiton" and Balmoral boots would never do; and I believe that I am right in saying that

consumption was never so fearfully rife in this country as when ladies wore thin shoes and gauzy costumes, after the Greek fashion. The Amazons, so I gather from "Hope's Costumes of the Ancients," wore much more sensible dresses. Their full-dress uniform consisted of a tunic and "tights" of leopard-skin, a cap to match, and lace-up boots.

The late Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., was buried in the old churchyard of Upton-cum-Chalvey, near Slough, on Tuesday last. His remains were followed by a great concourse of artists and men of letters. Not a peaceful nor more picturesque spot could there have been selected for the grave of the admirable painter and good man whose loss his many friends so bitterly deplore. I was unable to attend the funeral; but I could see in my mind's eye the whole sad spectacle. I know every rood of ground between Slough and Eton. I know (I may say) almost every tombstone that is older than the year 1860 in old Upton churchyard, for the reason that during a year and a half I passed that old churchyard at all hours of the day and night, and that my bed-room window overlooked the white graves. I lived at Upton Court, a rare old Tudor house, with a lake in front, and embosomed in ancient trees full of song-birds. Coming home by the last train from Paddington, it was good to hear the nightingale singing as I neared the old churchyard. To me it is even more beautiful than that of Stoke Pogis. I wonder who lives at Upton Court now.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The fourth London season of this company will open next Monday evening under peculiarly favourable conditions, the locality in which the performances will be given, for the first time there—Her Majesty's Theatre—admitting of far more scenic and stage display than on the previous occasions.

The production of Wagner's "Rienzi," its first stage hearing in England, is an event of strong interest; and this is to be followed by the first performance in London of an English version of M. Guiraud's "Piccolino," which was brought out by Mr. Carl Rosa at Dublin on the 4th of this month. Bizet's "Carmen" is also soon to be given, for the first time in English, in which shape it will doubtless prove as attractive as it has been in the Italian version, performed many times during Mr. Mapleson's past summer and autumn seasons.

Mr. Rosa has again secured an excellent orchestra, numbering about sixty of our best instrumentalists, headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinist—the chorus being proportionate thereto. The scenic and stage arrangements are on a very grand scale, as will be manifested in the production of "Rienzi;" the cast of which includes Mesdames Hélène Crosmont and Vanzini, Miss Georgina Burns, and Messrs. Maas, Bolton, Olmi, Pope, Cadwallader, and Snazelle. Miss Julia Gaylord is to personate the heroine in "Piccolino," and Madame Dolore will sustain the principal character in "Carmen"—other members of the company being Misses Josephine Yorke, B. Monti, M. Duggan, G. Warwick, and E. Collins; Signor Leli, and Messrs. C. Lyall, F. H. Celli, F. C. Packard, L. Crotty, and D. Newton. The ballet—with Miss J. Warren as principal dancer—will be under the able direction of Madame Katti Lanner, other appointments being also efficiently filled, including the important offices of acting manager and treasurer, in which the business talents of Mr. J. D. McLaren will again be a valuable aid.

The comparatively early hour of commencement (half-past seven), the moderate prices of admission, and the non-restriction as to evening dress, will no doubt be largely appreciated, as they were during the recent short season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The eighth of the series took place last week at St. James's Hall, and again offered a variety of attractions. Besides a miscellaneous selection, several pieces were given, with much effect, from Mr. Hatton's cantata, "Robin Hood," the solos having been the bass air, "Villains, ha! what do you here?" the ballad for tenor, "Under the Greenwood Tree;" and that for soprano, "Oh, love is like the ocean wild."

The singers having been Mrs. Osgood (soprano), Mr. B. M'Guckin (tenor), and Mr. Thurley Beale (bass), it need scarcely be said that the pieces were excellently rendered. In the introductory chorus the part-song for village maidens, and the finale, the efficient choir directed by Mr. J. M. Coward was a valuable feature. Besides the singers named, Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Miss Helen d'Alton, and Mr. E. Lloyd contributed to a miscellaneous selection, each having received an encore. The only novelty in this was a very effective song, "There once was a time," by Mr. A. Cellier, which was finely sung by Mr. Lloyd.

There was also some good part-singing by the choir and some brilliant pianoforte playing by Madame Frickenhaus. Mr. W. Ganz and Mr. H. M. Higgs were the accompanists to some of the pieces.

This week's concert is to be rendered commemorative of the birth of Burns, the programme comprising a selection of the national songs of Scotland.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS' CONCERTS.

The third of the present series of these interesting concerts took place on Tuesday evening, when the orchestral performances were again of special excellence. The late Hermann Goetz's symphony in F (first given at the previous concert) was repeated "by desire." Of this work we have already spoken. As before, the "Intermezzo" and the "Adagio" pleased most. The programme derived a special interest from having included (for the first time in London) some extracts from Gounod's latest opera, "Polyeucte"—the long series of ballet movements, and the "Barcarolle." This latter—a charming piece of graceful melody—was finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, who was much applauded. The bright and characteristic ballet music is full of variety and interest, and is instrumented with the composer's well-known skill. Each movement pleased greatly, although placed at the end of the concert, which commenced with a remarkably fine performance of Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" (encored), the remaining orchestral piece having been a graceful "Minuet" by M. Bourgault Drecoudray (Professor at the Paris Conservatoire), a charming "Gavotte" by whom was given at the first concert of the series.

Madame Viard-Louis played, with much power, Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto (in G minor), and Sterndale Bennett's "Rondo Piacevole," and was much applauded after each performance.

Besides the vocal piece already named, Mr. Lloyd sang Loder's graceful song "Wake, my love."

Mr. H. Weist Hill conducted with the same skill and judgment as before.

The next concert will take place on Feb. 18.

Mdlle. Janotta reappeared at this week's Monday Popular Concert and played Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata with great effect, besides having sustained the pianoforte part in

Rubinstein's sonata with violoncello (in D major), with Signor Piatti as the violoncellist, and in Haydn's trio in G, in association with that gentleman and Madame Norma Néruda, these two artists and Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini having co-operated in Mozart's string quartet in E flat. Miss Mary Davies was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The tenth (evening) London Ballad Concert of the present series took place on Wednesday, with a programme of the usual attractive and popular nature.

Handel's "Samson"—the seventh in the list of his English oratorios—was finely given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the principal solo singers were Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa conducted. On Feb. 7 the society will perform Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," and Mozart's "Requiem."

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave the fifth concert of the eighth season last Thursday evening, when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was performed, a feature being made, as heretofore, of the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," rendered by all the choral tenors and basses.

The annual service on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul is to take place in the metropolitan cathedral this (Saturday) afternoon, when a selection from Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," will be performed.

Two concerts are to be given by the Bach Choir, directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt—on April 3 and on May 14.

M. Theo. Marzials met with an enthusiastic reception on his début at the last of "the Birkenhead Subscription Concerts for Classical Music," previous to his appearance in London. The instrumental portion of the programme was sustained by Mr. Charles Hallé and Madame Néruda.

Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co. have published the "Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack for 1879." In addition to the names and addresses of persons connected with the musical profession, it contains a list of the most important musical institutions and societies which exist throughout the kingdom, and a record of their principal doings in the past year; the new copyright music published in the year, an almanack with musical data, and an obituary of celebrated musical people.

On the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, at St. Petersburg, a gala performance at the Opera and a grand concert is to be given, at each of which Madame Albani is engaged to sing.

THEATRES.

Miss Rosa Kenney, daughter of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, made her début at Drury Lane on Thursday morning as Juliet, in Shakespeare's great love tragedy, now seldom performed. The part, though properly juvenile, requires all the skill and judgment of an experienced actress. Much allowance, therefore, should be made for a first appearance. Miss Kenney starts under highly favourable auspices, and evidently possesses talents which only require cultivation to enable her to achieve a first-rate position. She was well received, and won the well-deserved plaudits of the audience for her well-directed efforts to please. The theatre was numerously attended; and altogether we feel justified in reporting a considerable success. Mr. Edward Compton was the Romeo, and Mr. Charles Harcourt, Mercutio; in other respects also the fair débâutante was efficiently supported.

The entire receipts of the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, Feb. 24, will be presented by Mr. Irving as a free gift to the veteran comedian Mr. Chippendale, who will on that occasion bid farewell to the profession.

Mr. Frederick Burgess will give his fourteenth Annual Day and Night Musical and Dramatic Fête at the St. James's Grand Hall, on Tuesday next, when the comedy of "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented, as it were in a symbol, by the performance of the humorous scene of "Casting the Play," in which Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. E. J. George, Mr. John Maclean, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Luigi Lablache, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Miss Ernstone will appear. This cast will be allowed to be very powerful. The marvellous Girards will also contribute their services. The choir and orchestra of the Moore and Burgess company likewise promise a special concert, in white faces, in honour of the occasion.

HISTORY IN THE ROUGH.

II.—BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

Now, having looked quickly at the town of Bayeux, let us turn to its tapestry—that quaint, old, legendary, and yet authentic, history; which is said to have been worked by Queen Matilda, and which probably was not; which is, or was called the *tapisserie de St. Jean*, because it has nothing whatever to do with that worthy saint; and which, finally, is not tapestry at all, but a sort of wool-work (crewel-work, do not the ladies call it?) on a white canvas ground. It is kept in a little museum, where the other "curiosities" are some score of pictures (certainly curiously bad) some engravings of local celebrities, with queer "sets of verses" subjoined, and an odd little keeper, a sturdy man of fifty-five or so, taciturn and eccentric, but good-humoured—more of a Scotch than of a French nature, one would have said.

He has this great advantage over most cicerones, that he leaves you to examine at your leisure the museum, to make out by yourself the eighty yards of tapestry which fill its principal room. This is especially fortunate, as the series of pictures is one to be thought over carefully: it is anything but a mere curiosity, only valuable for its oddness. It is a typical specimen of an early—perhaps the earliest—form of history: appealing strongly to the imagination, entirely dramatic, and therefore almost entirely personal: and told throughout with great vigour, conciseness, and completeness. It is like a peasant's story, when much telling has brought it to its most effective form; the incidents are well chosen, easy to understand, and such as will interest all; almost everything is necessary to the story, and nothing necessary is omitted; and those details which give life and colour are freely and artistically used—as, when William prepares to invade England, the cutting down of trees, the building of boats and the stocking them with arms and provisions.

Tennyson has shown his faith in the dramatic spirit of this tapestry by following it, almost exactly, in all that part of his "Harold" which is connected with Normandy; and in this he has surely been wise—such a record was almost certain to follow the public interest, to choose, that is, such points as had impressed themselves most strongly on men's minds, and were thus shown to be the most striking, picturesque, and dramatic. In giving some sketch of the story told by the Bayeux tapestry, it may be interesting to show by quotations how closely our modern English poet has followed, in his main lines, the old-world chronicler.

Is it necessary first to explain that it was not the Bayeux

people themselves who made their tapestry famous? They had forgotten it, to all appearance, most completely, and it rested in the Cathedral, quite ignored by the worthy Canons, when, in 1724, one Monsieur Lancelot (not of Bayeux) encountered somewhere a sketch of it, was interested, and made it widely known. Later, Napoleon (then First Consul) had it exhibited for some time in Paris; and it has now been inspected by antiquaries, men of letters, and artists innumerable—including the English Stothard, who executed a complete copy of it. It is—to give a few exact details—seventy mètres and a third in length (about seventy-seven yards), by half a mètre in height (nearly twenty inches). Whether it is complete seems uncertain; but the story is practically finished, and nothing more, except perhaps William's triumphal entry into London, could well have been added. It is all in one piece, but its subjects have been numbered, for convenience, and form fifty-eight groups; while there is a border above and below, in which are dogs snarling at each other, birds, strange monsters of the sea, and hybrid animals of every sort. All is worked in eight colours: light and dark blue, red, yellow, light and dark green, black, and *isabelle* (cream-colour). The figures are usually about eight or ten inches high, and, though they bear a general likeness to Mr. Lear's caricatures (in his *Book of Nonsense*) they are interesting specimens of the art of the period. The faces have character—Harold, William, and Edward, are always perfectly distinct—and the attitudes are sometimes very spirited; one may notice particularly the speaking figure in No. 14 ("the English envoy before William") and Harold's brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, dying most vigorously in the battle, at the end.

Like Mr. Tennyson, the Norman chronicler begins with Harold's taking leave of Edward the Confessor, sailing to Normandy, and there, shipwrecked, falling into the hands of Guy of Ponthieu. Group No. 1 shows Edward, on his throne, and Harold; the inscription is simply *Edward Rex*. In No. 2 we have Harold on the march with his knights, and in No. 3 he has alighted at Bosham Church to pray: the legend, *Ibi Harold Dux Anglorum et sui milites equitant ad Bosham Ecclesia*. (The last word written over the church, after the fashion of those often-quoted Greek painters who took all precautions that their cows might be recognised). In No. 4, Harold is on the sea; *hic Harold mare navigavit et velis vento plenis venit in terram Widonis comitis*: in Nos. 5 and 6 he is driven ashore, and in 7 Guy captures him—in a word, the first scene of Mr. Tennyson's second Act is here given, in substance. Then Guy takes Harold to Beaurin (*ad Belrem*: No. 8). They are on horses, coloured in a manner entirely conventional—a brown horse with a blue leg, or a red horse with a green one, being not at all unusual; the darker colour must be taken to represent shadow. In the next group, No. 9, *Harold et Wido parabolant*—they converse.

The next fifteen groups give the events which Mr. Tennyson has fused into the second scene of his second act, with the difference only that William has at first some difficulty in making Guy give up his prisoner, and that Harold's young brother, Wulfrith, does not appear. In No. 14 William receives Harold, and in 15 we are shown a woman ("Ælfgyva"), standing in the door of a church, with a clerk: this is supposed to be Adeliza, daughter of William, who was betrothed to Harold. William's face seems really to be a portrait; it is almost always recognisable. The Norman faces generally are to be distinguished from the Saxon by the absence of moustaches.

Nos. 16 to 21 show the assistance Harold gave to William in his war against the Bretons; in No. 17 we see how, at the foot of Mont St. Michel,

He from the liquid sands of Coesnon
Haled the shore-swallowed, armoured Normans up
To fight again

for William; indeed, he is tugging them from the quicksands "by the scruff of their necks."

In No. 23 we are in Bayeux itself; Harold is standing between the two chests which contain

The holy bones of all the canonised
From all the holiest shrines in Normandy,

and is in the act of taking the fatal oath, that William shall succeed to the English throne at Edward's death. This—the death—following Harold's return, and followed by his coronation, is shown in groups twenty-four to thirty-one, on which the third act of Mr. Tennyson's play may be said to be founded, so far as Edith is not concerned in it. There is, in the rough picture of the dying Edward, a ghastly reality, perhaps more impressive than Mr. Tennyson's portrait of

The rosy face and long down-silvering beard,
The brows unwrinkled as a summer mire.

In No. 32 we are shown the comet, with whose appearance the Tennysonian drama begins, and a very remarkable body it is: like nothing so much as a shuttlecock the wrong way up.

Then come William's preparations for the war (Nos. 34 to 37), his landing and march towards Hastings (38 to 40), the supper on the eve of battle, and the field of Hastings itself. The detail with which the warlike preparations are given has been already remarked, and one need only point out further the singular likeness of the barrel of wine in No. 37 to an enormous and brilliant caterpillar. The cookery, as shown in Nos. 41 to 43, is also represented in very realistic fashion; while some of the incidents on the way to battle are really very characteristic and striking—the burning of a house, in No. 47, especially.

The fight itself is shown fully, and with a great deal of spirit; the energetic deaths of Leofwin and Gurth cannot be too highly commended—their agony is so great that they are actually standing on their heads to die. The report that William was killed is indicated—Odo of Bayeux is shown comforting the soldiers, and William reappears, lifting his helmet that all may see him. Then the Saxons are finally defeated and flee, and Harold dies, fighting to the last—

with the dead

So piled about him he can hardly move.

It must be allowed that these Norman chroniclers have done full justice to the Saxon bravery; in mingled determination and angularity there is nothing to choose between the two armies. It is interesting to notice a difference in their arms—the shields of the Saxons are generally round, with a boss in the centre; though this, of course, may be intended merely as a conventional sign of distinction.

So ends the tapestry of Bayeux, one of the most remarkable of early historical records. It is the only history which tells of the war between William and the Bretons, and of the service rendered to the Norman party by Harold. Of dresses and customs also it gives many interesting details, and it shows to a certain extent the state of art at that time. In many ways it deserves the study of English readers; and,

Orderly to end where we began,

we may recommend to those unhistorical people to whom a pilgrimage to Bayeux has been here suggested, but who have not at the moment the time (or the money, though it costs but little) for a Norman trip—we may recommend them a shorter journey to the South Kensington Museum, where is a reproduction, not absolutely exact, but, on the whole, very vivid and faithful, of the so-called "tapestry" of Bayeux.

NOVELS.

An anonymous translator, who, so far as correctness goes, may be accepted for a pretty competent interpreter, has done good service by rendering into English the two volumes entitled *The Wish of His Life*: from the French of Victor Cherbuliez (Richard Bentley and Son), a charming story, which it were ten thousand pities that novel-readers should miss the chance of enjoying for lack of familiarity with the language in which it was written. The story, under the title of "L'Idée de Jean Téterol," a title by no means improved by the transformation it has undergone, originally appeared, a short time ago, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." This fact is of itself no small recommendation, for the "Revue" is not in the habit of putting inferior work before its readers. The idea of Jean Téterol cannot be called strikingly original; it is, perhaps, even a little common: but the manner in which it is worked out, from its first vague conception until it takes definite shape and approaches consummation, is remarkable for originality and refreshing vivacity, as well as for extraordinary grace and artistic finish. Jean Téterol, the hero, is a sturdy foundling, who is born into the world without even the credentials of legitimacy, and therefore it is hardly necessary to say, without inheritance beyond an unusually robust frame and unusually independent feelings and manners. At eighteen years of age he is an under-gardener in the service of a French nobleman, who kicks him for his insolence. No foundling since the days of Moses, not even Tom Jones, could have felt more indignant than Jean, who immediately runs away, breathing vague vengeance. What direction is best for his revenge to take? He will work his way to riches, return to the village where he suffered such indignity, and befriend the French nobleman who lords it over the villagers and considers himself entitled to kick foundlings and under-gardeners. Fortune favours the idea. Jean becomes a millionaire when he is half-way between fifty and sixty, and goes back to the place where he was kicked. But nearly forty years have passed since the foot of the French nobleman came into violent contact with the back of the French foundling; and many changes occur during so long a lapse of time. Nothing could possibly be better, more touching, and at the same time more graphic and amusing, than the description of the effect produced upon Jean by the successive shocks he receives from the circumstances which bear witness to the irresistible laws of mutation. The French nobleman, who administered the kick, has gone to his own place, and has been succeeded by his son. This son is a fine gentleman and what is known as "good company," but a rake and a spendthrift, living for the most part at Paris, where he is gradually ruining himself in the company of "petites dames" more conspicuous for beauty, elegance, and gaiety than for observance of the ten commandments. Jean accordingly sees his way, as he thinks, to an easy achievement of the long deferred revenge: he will buy up the prodigal. And he does, to all intents and purposes. Now, the prodigal has a daughter, and Jean has a son. Can anything be done by means of these two children for the furtherance of a sweet but bloodless revenge? The reader may think so; but let that reader be warned not to jump to a hasty conclusion: things are not so easily arranged as that reader may suppose, and it is in bringing about the ultimate arrangement, whatever it may be, that the author displays some of his highest and most attractive qualities. The course of the arrangement gives occasion for scenes and surprises so exquisitely depicted and so ingeniously, though simply, managed, that, taken in conjunction with the easy elegance of the writing and the evidences of varied culture on the part of the writer, the perusal of the pages is a constant succession of agreeable sensations. The appearances of the daughter are delightful visions, whether on horseback, or afoot, or wading bare-legged after water-lilies, or dismissing her lover in the garden of her house with the heathen gods for witnesses of the deed, or sitting in a glove-shop and meeting him there, or frankly confessing her love to his face. Unfortunately, there is just one point in which the sketch of this captivating creature may be considered, according to English notions, somewhat open to objection. She converses with her sycophant of a father about ladies of questionable character; she even jests with him about his weakness for them; she ultimately gains a victory over him by means of his infirmity. Such a state of relations between a father and daughter may shock the feelings of English readers; but the author treats the matter with so much tact and with so happy a lightness of touch that it almost requires an effort to perceive the indecorum—to use no harsher word—of the situation. The son of Jean Téterol is an admirable character, morally unexceptionable, doing honour to the author as a conception of the sort of man he would regard as the typical representative of New France. There is a very powerful, though brief, account of a salutary interview which old Téterol, having for once in his life and to his utter astonishment fallen ill, has at midnight with the spectre of Death: and altogether the book is one of rare excellence. Let a trial be made of it.

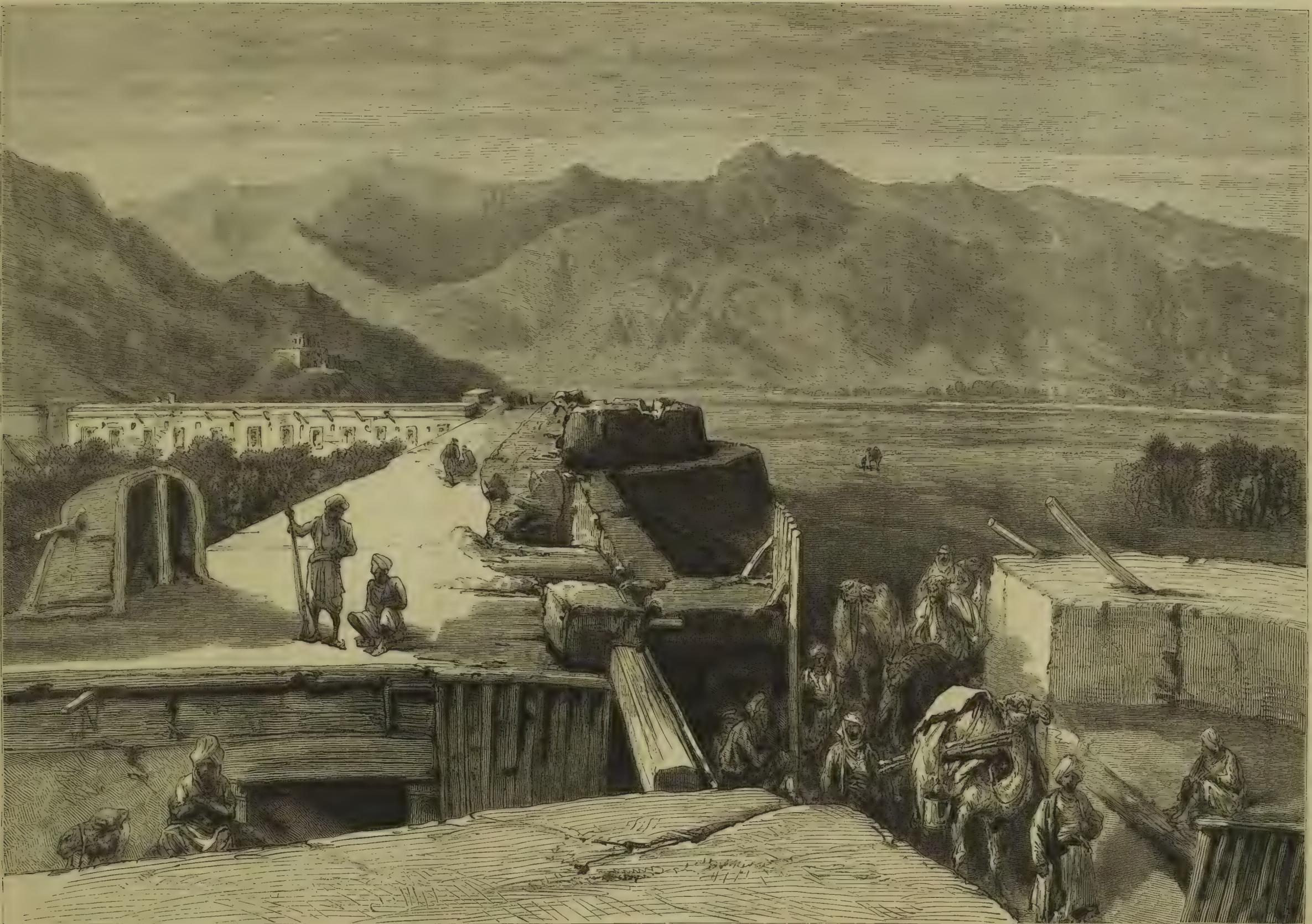
Characteristic dash and sprightliness, with a spica of scandal, flirtation, and general worldliness, will probably carry many a reader easily through the three volumes of *Mrs. Cardigan?* by Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) (Chapman and Hall), a novel with a mystery. That mystery, as might be surmised from the note of interrogation appended to the title, is connected with the history of the heroine, Mrs. Cardigan. She appears at the commencement of the story as a fascinating and presumably wealthy widow, with a wonderful mare, a wonderful dog, and a wonderful pair of ponies. But we at a very early period receive a hint that she has been racing with the constable and almost outrun him, and that in an advantageous matrimonial alliance alone can she hope to find the means of obtaining the material comforts and luxuries as "sympathetic," we fancy, "to" her charming body as "luxuriant loveliness is sympathetic to that sensuous, beauty-loving soul of hers, which shrinks from contact with everything that is cold or crude, rugged or barren, or colourless." We shudder, however, for the "happy man," when we read that sweet and attractive as "Gladys couchant" may appear, yet "Gladys rampant is a danger to be avoided by all those who have the instinct of self-preservation." Nevertheless, by the eleventh page of the first volume, an eligible "fish" bites, by the fiftieth is hooked, by the hundredth is landed; and by the two hundred and ninth Mrs. Cardigan, for that is her name for all the innuendo contained in the note of interrogation, has become—nominally—Mrs. Saltoun, wife of a very shining light among our "landed gentry." There is no announcement of the marriage in the *Times* or in the local papers; and Mrs. Grundy is accordingly very busy with remarks, insinuations, warnings, denunciations. Mrs. Saltoun, as becomes the wife of a luminary belonging to the "landed gentry," is, of course, presented at Court "on her marriage," but the presentation is cancelled, and the papers announce that "Mrs. Saltoun, of Friar's Court, Somersetshire, was presented by mistake." Still, it appears that a lady may positively survive the cancelling of her presentation at Court; and Mrs. Saltoun survives to such purpose that she can even ride about the country with Mr. Saltoun and her favourite dog. On one of these rides they pass a man; the dog remains behind to fawn on this man.

Mrs. Saltoun is much disturbed at sight of this man, and, being left alone whilst Mr. Saltoun rides back after the dog, "she wipes a brow which is clammy from the effects of something besides heat," and mutters, "Is it his ghost, or his twin brother, or—Heaven defend me!—is it himself alive?" Surely the keen-scented novel-reader can now smell a rat. That rat, of course, is bigamy. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that this once favourite theme has been revived; it had done great, if not good, service, and might without much disadvantage have been allowed to fall into oblivion. On this occasion it has been so unsparingly used that the very abuse would seem to be suggestive of an intention to abandon it for the future, on the principle on which schoolboys proceed when they have "a good one for the last." For, though Mrs. Cardigan only once commits bigamy, and then through inadvertence rather than of malice prepense; yet of Cardigan himself we read that "how many women have reason to hate him is never clearly ascertained," and there are in the novel itself at least three women who might have convicted him of bigamous dealings. Approximate justice, it is agreeable to relate, is done in the end; and it would have been still more satisfactory if some means had been taken of removing to a better world the superfluous one of the two sisters who had both been through the ceremony of marriage with the same man. The poor thing is certainly "de trop;" she cannot, and would not if she could, live with her convict-husband, and the relations between herself and her husband by bigamy and her sister whom that husband by bigamy has legally married are not pleasant to contemplate. A word of compliment is due to certain strokes of portraiture, and to the smartness and tartness with which the spiteful personages are made to converse.

Decidedly a fine book on the whole, well worthy of translation, and very creditably translated, is the verdict which reflection enables one to pass upon *A Hero of the Pen*, by E. Werner; rendered from the German into English by Sarah Phillips (Sampson Low and Co.); for the two volumes, though the story they contain may not be a masterpiece of interesting fiction, are remarkable for passages of extraordinary merit, as regards both conception and execution, as regards scenes and situations as well as characters and sentiments. Moreover, the charm of novelty for English readers is superadded to the other attractions of the tale by the introduction of a heroine who exhibits the workings of a German nature transplanted to American soil and modified, but by no means nullified, under the influence of American training and American institutions. The German nature, in fact, expelled by the American fork, returns upon occasion, according to the law which is most familiar to us in the form of a Latin quotation. That glorification of this German nature, especially in respect of its patriotic, dutiful, and poetical instincts, should appear to be the author's main purpose, is not at all surprising, when we bear his nationality in mind; and that he should choose for his example a hero, combining in one and the same person the qualities of a learned professor, a poet, a sentimental, an ardent lover, a worshipper of duty, and a brave and stalwart soldier and officer, is just what, under the circumstances, was to be expected. This paragon is, of course, the "hero of the pen;" and it is a question whether this title, contemptuously conferred upon him by the freely speaking, semi-American heroine, did not, coming from those lovely lips, have more to do than his German patriotism and his German sense of duty with the sudden resolution he adopted of taking his place in the ranks during the Franco-German war. At any rate, he adopts that resolution; and to some readers a few weeks may seem an incredibly short space of time for his speedy transformation from a nervous, sickly, stooping professor to a cool, robust, well-set soldier, meet instrument for "the man of blood and iron." But to a novelist all things are possible. Be it known then that, within a few weeks, the hero of the pen becomes a hero of the sword, so brave and yet so observant of duty that our Iron Duke would have commended him, so goodly to the eye and so gallant of bearing, particularly in a helmet, that even the bookworm-hating semi-American heroine could love him. And love him she does, with a vengeance. Now, she has come to Germany from America in search of a lost brother; and just as she has learnt to love this ex-professor, this sometime bookworm but present son of Mars and thunderbolt of war, she has good reason to believe that he is the very sheep that was lost, though all his sheepiness has by this time departed. A telling, but not hitherto uncommon, situation is thus effected; and it affords the author an opportunity, of which he avails himself to considerable purpose, for some powerful, affecting, and exciting transitions, until the ultimate development comes to the relief of suspense. Whether that suspense is relieved to the heroine's cost or gain, or to how much of both, it were best to leave unsaid. One thing is quite certain: that a reader of the novel can hardly fail to be repaid for the trouble of perusal, and to lay the book down with the impression of having read something both out of the ordinary and above the ordinary, something that breathes a noble spirit and testifies of a cultivated mind, something indicative of intellectual grasp, and expressed in excellent style. The weakness of the story will probably be considered to lie in the almost repellent characteristics of the principal personages at the outset, and in the difficulty of sympathising with the hyper-sensitiveness of both the professor and the heroine, whose quarrel and consequent estrangement may appear to resemble "much ado about nothing." But all this is quite in accordance with what is known as German sentimentalism, and reminds one of the fuss and grandiosities associated with the ceremonial of the pettiest German courts.

Although a less agreeable story than its predecessor, "Proud Maisie," Miss Bertha Thomas's *Cressida* (Low and Marston) shows a great advance in the ability to delineate character and in constructive power. Cressida herself is a most remarkable study of the type of woman who, if judged by her actions alone, might appear utterly heartless, but who one feels all along is rather weak than wicked; weak not through any deficiency in courage or intellect, with both of which she is abundantly provided, but from an innate deficiency for which she is irresponsible, and which nothing can make good. There is something strangely pathetic in the situation, which goes far towards reconciling us to a heroine in whose doings it is difficult to be interested. At the same time this lack of sympathy with the leading character is no doubt a serious drawback to our enjoyment of the book, and only partially compensated by the truth with which the men who fall under Cressida's influence are depicted, and the force with which her influence upon their fortunes is set forth. The construction of the story is admirable, tending to an ultimate point from the first, and free from all episodical matter. Equal talent and a more attractive theme will some day ensure Miss Thomas a distinguished success.

Henry Hoar, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Miss Peardon, at Redford, near Tavistock, on Friday last, by shooting her, and afterwards discharged the contents of a second pistol into his own throat, died on Monday from the effects of his wounds. Miss Peardon is progressing favourably.



THE AFGHAN WAR: INTERIOR OF THE FORT AT DAKKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



ZEEUWSCHE UITKYK, NORTH SPITZBERGEN



THE WILLEM BARENTS IN THE DRIFT ICE.

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Dutch Arctic Expedition, which returned to Amsterdam last October, was a well planned and gallantly executed reconnaissance of the icy seas. It was conceived and planned by Commodore Jansen and other distinguished geographers in Holland, and the enthusiasm of the people was aroused by an accomplished young naval officer, Lieutenant Koolemens Beynen, who had served in the two Arctic voyages of the *Pandora*, under Sir Allen Young. He urged the people of the Netherlands to emulate the deeds of Barents and others of their ancestors in the Arctic Seas, and to take their rightful place among the nations of Europe which have advanced our knowledge of the Polar regions. This first voyage was only intended to be tentative, to examine the ice between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, to make useful scientific observations, and to set up memorials on the sites of former Dutch Arctic achievements and discoveries. A small but stoutly-built schooner of seventy-nine tons was launched at Amsterdam, and named the "Willem Barents," after the greatest of former Dutch Arctic discoverers. She sailed in May, 1878, under the command of Lieutenant de Bruyne, with whom were Lieutenants Koolemens Beynen and Speelman, all of the Royal Dutch Navy; and there were also a surgeon, a zoologist, a photographer, and eight men. The photographer was Mr. W. G. A. Grant, a most enthusiastic young explorer, who was with Sir Allan Young in the *Pandora* in the same capacity, and who in the present voyage succeeded in executing an admirable series of photographs under the greatest possible difficulties, owing to confined space. Our two illustrations are from Mr. Grant's photographs.

The Willem Barents proceeded to Bergen, and thence to Jan Mayen Island; but the explorers were prevented from landing by a violent gale of wind, which drove the little schooner from the anchorage. They then ran across to the edge of the ice, and went along it until they reached the north-western point of Spitzbergen. Here they visited some spots which were specially interesting to them, from associations connected with their ancestors—the intrepid Dutch whalers of the last and preceding centuries. They went to the "Zeeuwse Uitkyk," near Vogelsang, where the Zeeland fisheries were wont to flense their whales and boil down the blubber; and to Amsterdam Island, which was frequented for the same purpose by whalers from the other ports of the Netherlands. Here a memorial, consisting of an engraved stone slab, was set up in the midst of the ancient Dutch graveyard. The Willem Barents then left the Spitzbergen coast, proceeding to Bear Island, and thence to Tromsö in Norway. This completed the first part of the voyage.

On July 22 the explorers sailed from Tromsö and shaped a course northwards in the Barents Sea, between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. They encountered the ice in 77 deg. 30 min. N., and for ten days, during the early part of August, they were cruising along its edge, and at one time they narrowly escaped being beset. They then went south again to the Matoschkin Shar, on the Novaya Zemlya coast, remaining there at anchor two or three days; and afterwards making their way up that western coast, they rounded Cape Nassau, and penetrated as far as Cape Frost. From this point they went northwards to the ice in 78 deg. N.; and then reluctantly turned the head of the gallant little Willem Barents homeward. Touching at Hammerfest, they finally returned to Amsterdam early in October. We have said that the expedition was merely intended as a prelude to future work on a more extended scale. At the same time a thorough and very useful reconnaissance of the ice was executed, valuable natural history collections were made, as well as a set of meteorological and magnetic observations, and of deep-sea soundings, with serial temperatures.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The official returns of the strength of the volunteer force show that the total number enrolled on Nov. 1 was 203,213, being an increase of more than 10,000 over the total of the previous year. From 1863, when the enrolled strength was 162,935, there was an annual increase until 1869, when the number fell from 199,194 to 195,287, and the decline continued until 1873, when the strength had been reduced to 171,237. In 1874, however, an improvement took place, which has since continued to make progress, until the total enrolled strength now exceeds that of any preceding year. The number of efficients also—viz., 194,191, is greater than at any previous period, and the same remark applies to the percentage of efficients to enrolled, and to the percentage of men present at the inspection to the number enrolled. The officers who obtained certificates of proficiency in the past year numbered 5536, and the sergeants 11,518, the figures in each case being higher than at any former period. The following are the totals of the different branches of the service:—Light horse, 625; artillery, 37,532; engineers, 8583; mounted rifles, 111; and rifles, 148,334. The staff of administrative regiments amounted to 1592. London (City) had a total enrolled strength of 3485, of whom 3221 were efficient; Middlesex, 18,855 enrolled, 17,766 efficient; Surrey, 5806 enrolled, 5350 efficient; and Tower Hamlets, 1737 enrolled, 1631 efficient.

The winter inspection and annual distribution of prizes to successful competitors in the

19th Middlesex took place on Friday, the 17th inst., at Westminster Hall, in the presence of a large and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen. Colonel Oxley, the commanding officer, expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the regiment. The history of the corps during the past twelve months showed a steady progress, and for the last three years the efficients had each year been in excess of those enrolled in the previous year. The strength of the regiment was now 936, of which 886 were efficients, a gain of eighty-two on the previous year. During the past year they had had enrolled into the corps 222 new members, which was the largest number in any one year since 1860, the second year of the establishment of the Volunteers. The prizes, numbering in all 281, were distributed.

The eighth competition for the Hounslow Long-range Club Plate took place on the 16th inst., when Major Scriven was successful with a score of 133 points, in fifteen shots at 900 and 1000 yards. He used a Farquharson Metford match breech-loader.

One of the senior volunteer officers of the metropolis, Lieut.-Colonel Allen Ransome, 1st Middlesex Engineers, has resigned his commission and retired, with permission to retain his rank and continue to wear the uniform of the corps to which he has been so long attached.

The annual dinner of the British Museum Rifle Association took place last Saturday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Edward A. Bond, who was recently appointed by the Queen as chief officer of the Museum, taking advantage of the occasion to introduce himself to his colleagues and helpers. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the party numbered nearly a hundred persons, and included several men whose names are distinguished in the literature of the day. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bond.

TRIAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

The trial of the directors and manager of the City of Glasgow Bank was begun on Monday in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. With the exception of Stewart, who surrendered to his bail, all the prisoners were brought up in custody from Calton Gaol. The indictment consists of three distinct sets of charges:—First, the publishing of false balance-sheets with intent to defraud shareholders and the public, and, in fact, having so defrauded them; secondly, the embezzlement of the shareholders' money, in having as fraudulent trustees taken advances for themselves and the firms to which they belonged without security, or without adequate security; and, thirdly, theft, in discounting bills lodged with them for the sole purpose of collecting payments, and appropriating the proceeds. Mr. Macintosh, on behalf of one of the prisoners, at the outset objected to the greater portion of the indictment on the ground of relevancy, and quoted a case in Scotch law where the Court held that charges of a somewhat similar nature against the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland were not sufficient to maintain an action, because they were not adequately specific. He proceeded to argue that the directors might have been guilty of negligence, but not of acts of a criminal nature. The bank, he said, was a trading concern, and the directors could not be accused of fraud for issuing, in such capacity, favourable reports, any more than the papers for publishing doubtful news which, however, daily and in an important manner, influenced the actions of numerous persons. Counsel for other prisoners raised preliminary objections of a like nature, and in the end the Lord Justice Clerk said the Court would reserve its decision upon these important points.

On Tuesday the Lord Justice Clerk gave the decision of the Court upon these legal questions. The Judges were of opinion that the charges were relevant, but they were of a serious character, and would place upon the Crown a very heavy burden of proof. The declarations of the prisoners before the Sheriff of Lanarkshire were read, and in every case a denial was given of personal knowledge as to the state of the bank until within a few days of its stoppage. The most important witness called during the day was Mr. W. Morrison, formerly a clerk in the bank, and more lately its accountant. In that capacity it was his duty to prepare the annual balance-sheet. He prepared accurate abstracts of the state of affairs, which were altered by means of marks in red ink, under the direction of the manager, Stronach, and Potter, one of the directors. The effect of these alterations was to underestimate the liabilities of the bank to an enormous extent. A private account of Stronach and Smith, Fleming, and Co., amounting to nearly one million, was taken out of the books and put into a separate book, to which only Morrison and Stronach had access. The witness detailed the fictitious entries made in the statement of accounts through several years; in 1877 alone they amounted to £1,320,000.

Mr. William Morrison, accountant of the bank, was again placed in the box on Wednesday and questioned by the Lord Advocate. He enumerated various instances in which the balance-sheet issued by the bank to the public last year falsely overstated the assets of the company, and under-estimated their liabilities. In the credit account the misrepresentations amounted to more than three millions, while the cash on hand was overstated to the extent of £200,000. If the bank had really held the securities they pretended to hold, there would have been nothing wrong in this; but as they did not, he was unable to justify the entries. These false balance-sheets had been issued in 1876, 1877, and 1878, and on each occasion had

been revised by Mr. Potter, a director, and Mr. Stronach, the manager. Mr. Leresche, secretary of the bank, was also examined. On Wednesday he gave an account of the incidents attending his appointment in 1870. The late Mr. Alexander Stronach, who was then manager of the bank, warned the witness against the habits of his predecessor in the office of secretary, Mr. Low, who had made himself obnoxious to the directors "by pushing himself forward and seeking information about accounts." He also gave particulars as to the manner in which the directors dealt with the accounts of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., Messrs. J. Nicol Fleming and Co., and Messrs. J. Innes, Wright, and Co. On Thursday the court was more crowded than on any of the previous days. Mr. Leresche again entered the witness-box. He stated that at a meeting of the board of directors in July, 1877, a proposal was discussed to purchase property in New Zealand. There was an entry by Mr. Inglis in the agenda-book referring to that. He received a draught resolution with regard to the matter, and purchased £50,000 of stock for the bank. The question of further advances on the New Zealand property was afterwards discussed, and it was agreed to invest £150,000. The total sum invested amounted to £400,000. The witness then proceeded to give evidence of the various discussions which took place in reference to the affairs of the firms which received large advances from the bank. He said he was never present at any of the meetings which took place in regard to the advances to Messrs. Nicol Fleming, and Co., and Messrs. Innes, Wright, and Co. Mr. Morrison was re-examined; and Mr. Robert Murdoch, assistant cashier of the bank, was under examination when the Court adjourned.

The lottery scheme, which ought never to have been mooted, has been withdrawn. A meeting of promoters of the City of Glasgow Bank aid scheme was held on Tuesday afternoon in Glasgow—Sir James Watson presiding—when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the meeting deem it their duty not to press the lottery scheme further, but rather to make way for any other scheme that can be devised which is likely to meet with public support."

The Dover Town Council has resolved to repurchase the borough prison from the Government at a cost of £3090.

A statue of the late Lord Chief Justice Whitside is to be erected in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, similar to that of Lord Plunket, already placed there.

Mr. Wheatley, solicitor, of Salford, was on Tuesday appointed Town Clerk of Cardiff, at a salary of £1000 a year. There were twenty-seven candidates.

The Earl of Ducie has returned 12½ per cent to those tenants who farm arable land on his estates at Wootton, Oxfordshire, in consequence of the depression in agriculture.

Lord Dufferin, Lord Rosse, and Professor Roscoe attended in the dining-hall of Trinity College, Dublin, on Tuesday, to receive the honorary degree of LL.D.

The North Norfolk election on Tuesday resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority considerably larger than that which seated his predecessor, Colonel Duff, in 1876. The official declaration of the polling was made on Wednesday, when it was announced that 2742 votes had been given for Mr. Birkbeck, the Conservative candidate, and 2252 for Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, thus giving a Conservative majority of 490.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The New Ordeal. By Author of "The Battle of Dorking." (Blackwoods.)
What to Wear at Fancy Balls. By Ardern Holt. (The Queen Office.)
Dad's Parliamentary Companion. 47th year (Whittaker and Co.)
Who's Who in 1879. 31st year. (A. H. Baily and Co.)
Genealogical Memoirs of John Knox and of the Knox Family. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (Printed for the Royal Historical Society.)
The Educational Year Book for 1879. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)
English Men of Letters: IIume. By Professor Huxley. (Macmillan.)
Miscellanies. By Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. (Macmillan.)
Robin Adair. By the Hon. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh. 2 vols. (Bentley.)
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Vol. 7. (For the Society.)
China-Painting in America. By Camille Pitou. (Trübner and Co.)
Album of Plates to accompany the above. (Trübner.)
Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory for 1879. (Street and Co.)
Cover-Side Sketches; or, Thoughts on Hunting suggested by Many Days in Many Countries with Fox, Deer, and Hare. By J. Nevill Fitt. (Sampson Low.)
Patchwork. By F. Lockyer. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
The Daisy. A Journal of Pure Literature. Vol. 4. 1878. (Christian Age Office.)
The Financial Reform Almanack for 1879. (Longmans and Co.)
The Era Almanack, 1879. (The Era Office.)
The Royal Almanack of England for 1879. (Clayton and Co.)
The Bicycle Annual for 1879. (Etherington and Co.)
Songs and Lyrics for Little Lips. With Music by W. H. Cummings and others. Illustrated. (W. Wells Gardner.)
Songs for Children. Translated from the German. Composed by Franz Abt. (B. Williams.)
Serenade Fancy Work on the Figures of Our First Acquaintances in Literature. By John Paul Ritchie. (Whittingham and Co.)
Seals and Saddles; Bits and Bitting; Draught and Harness. By Francis Dwyer. Enlarged Edition. (Whittingham and Co.)
Their Irish Almanac and Official Directory for 1879. (Longmans.)
Dad's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1879. (Whitakar.)
The Portfolio. An Artistic Periodical. Vol. for 1878. (Steeley and Jackson.)

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PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 66.)

In 1620 Nathaniel Butter printed an illustrated tract entitled "Good Newes to Christendome, sent to a Venetian in Ligonie, from a Merchant in Alexandria, Discovering a Wonderfull and Strange Apparition, visibly seen for many dayes together in Arabia over the place where the supposed Tombe of Mahomet (the Turkish Prophet) is inclosed; By which the learned Arabians prognosticate the Reducing and Calling of the great Turke to Christianitie. With many other notable Accidents: But the most remarkable is the miraculous rayning of Bloud about Rome." This tract, which is very long and discursive, relates, among other things, the apparition of a woman in the air, with a book in her hand, being the same apparition that is described at great length in a tract of 1642, which I shall quote hereafter. In the tract under notice there is a woodcut representing an army in the clouds—the clouds raining blood over a city; a woman with sword and book; and a crowd of men below watching the aerial phenomenon.



"GOOD NEWES TO CHRISTENDOME," 1620.

The writer, in winding up his narrative, thus addresses his reader:—"If you cannot believe it as truth, yet to make that use of it as if it were true; and then shall you know, there is but one way to happiness, and all the predictions, prophecies, visions, apparitions, comets, inundations, stormes, tempests, famine, warre, alteration, and subversion of kingdomes, with all the cabinet of mysteries, tend to this end that premium and para be the mastering curbs of the world; that is, that God hath a Magazine of judgements to inflict on the obstinate sinner with punishments; and a store-house of mercy to support the penitent soul with comfort."

In 1627 we come upon a very curious and literal example of illustrated news. In that year Charles I., having declared war against France, fitted out an expedition of a hundred sail and an army of 7000 men for the support of the Protestant cause in that country. The King's favourite, the self-confident and vainglorious Duke of Buckingham, took the command of the expedition, although he was totally unfit for that position. He was personally brave, but possessed no other quality of a commander. He had no knowledge or experience of the art of war, and was too proud and presumptuous to be guided by the advice of others. The expedition was destined for Rochelle, then in possession of the Huguenots; but Buckingham went to sea without any understanding with his allies; and, when he anchored off Rochelle, he was refused admission to the town. He then directed his course to the neighbouring Isle of Rhé, where he succeeded in landing his men under the fire of his ships, and defeated a small French force commanded by the governor of the island. Instead of immediately following up his success, Buckingham allowed the French commander to secure and strengthen the fortress of St. Martin; and when he did advance he foolishly left the enemy in possession of another fort in his rear. He besieged the Castle of St. Martin for many weeks, and then led his men to storm the place without having made a single breach in the walls. They were repulsed at all points with considerable loss, and attempted to retreat to their ships; but Marshal Schomberg with a French army had thrown himself between the Duke and the fleet, and had put a strong corps and artillery into the fort of La Prée, which Buckingham had left in his rear. No precautions whatever had been taken, and they suffered great loss before they could re-embark. The expedition was a total failure, and Buckingham returned to England beaten and disgraced.

While the Duke of Buckingham was besieging the citadel of St. Martin, an attempt was made, or was said to have been

made, upon his life by a French Papist or Jesuit, with a thick four-edged knife. An account of the Duke's proceedings while in the Isle of Rhé appears to have been sent home, and was published probably with a view of influencing the people in his favour and showing to what dangers he was exposed in the national service. There is in the British Museum a tract entitled "A Continued Journal of all the Proceedings of the Duke of Buckingham his Grace, in the Isle of Ree since the last day of July. With the names of the Noblemen as were drowned and taken in going to relieve the Fort. As also the Portraiture of the knife with which his Excellence should have been murdered, which very knife was brought over by Capitaine Buckestone and delivered unto the Duchess of Buckingham her Grace on Monday night last. Published by Authoritie. London, Printed for Thomas Walkley, and are to be sold at his shop at the Eagle and Childe in Britaines Bursse, 1627." The following account is given of the intended assassination of the Duke:—

"Received the 27 of August.

"Here I have sent you all the remarkable Newes that I have upon the last of July. There was taken by a *Perdue* of ours, in the night (a Frenchman), that was sent by *Monsieur de Thorax*, the Gouvernour of the Citadell, with a full intent to kill my Lord Duke; and for the speedy effecting of the same he had prepared a strange and dangerous *Poyntado*, which, although it was taken about him, he confidently denied that he came not with any intent to kill the Duke until he came to the Tortures, which being presented before him he promised to discover all to my Lord if he would promise him life, the which he did, and doth so performe with him, like a noble and mercifull Generall." The tract contains a large woodcut of a

knife, a reduced copy of which is given above, and underneath the engraving is the following description:—"This is the true Portraiture of the poysoned knife, both in length and breadth, having four edges, with which a Jesuited Vilaine was sent out of the Fort by Monsieur de Thorax, the Gouvernour of that Island, with an intent to have killed his Excellence, but by God's providence was delivered. His Grace hath used the French so nobly in all respects that he rather deserved their love than any wayes to have his life thus treacherously sought after, under the pretence that it was a meritorious act. Which knife was brought over into England by Capitaine Buckestone, and by him delivered unto the Dutches of

Buckingham her Grace on Monday night last."

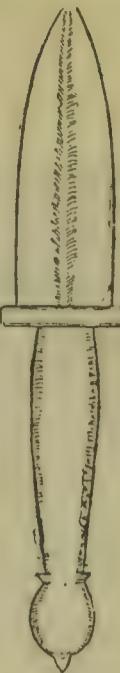
Whether the attempt on Buckingham's life was a reality or was got up for the purpose of endearing the Court favourite to all good Protestants, it foreshadowed his ultimate fate. In the following year, while he was at Portsmouth, and about to embark on a second expedition to Rochelle, he was stabbed by Felton, who had served under him in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

A meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, convened by the Mayor, was held yesterday week for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the fund for the restoration of the reference and lending library. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., to raise by public subscription a sum of not less than £10,000, and it was stated before the close of the meeting that about £7000 had been subscribed. Mr. Bright has sent £100 with a letter of sympathy. Mr. Henry Irving having been asked to give a public reading on behalf of the fund, writes:—"My heart is with you in the national loss which you in Birmingham have sustained. Anything and everything I can do to be of any service, believe me, I will. Give my sympathies to the committee, and tell them they may command my services at any time."

From statistics compiled of the emigration from the port of Liverpool during last year, it appears that 810 ships left the Mersey for the United States, British North America, Australia, West and East Indies, South America, China, and the West Coast of Africa, having on board 71,152 passengers, composed as follows:—36,939 English, 661 Scotch, 7977 Irish, 22,621 foreigners, and 2954 whose nationalities were unknown; being an increase over the figures of 1877 of 48 ships and 16,244 passengers, of whom 4437 were English, 236 Scotch, 2956 Irish, 8333 foreigners, and 282 not distinguished. Of course by far the greatest number went to the United States of America, British America being the next on the list.—The official returns issued for the month of December last give the totals as under:—54 ships, with 2436 passengers. Their nationalities and numbers were—1284 English, 9 Scotch, 267 Irish, 738 foreigners, and 118 not known. Of these, 2008 went to the United States, 218 to British North America, 64 to Australia, 51 to South America, 61 to the East Indies (but none to West Indies), 1 to China, and 27 to the West Coast of Africa. When these figures are compared with those of the previous month they show a decrease of 1452 passengers.



THE FIRE AT DUNCOMBE HALL.

The partial destruction by fire of this stately mansion, which belongs to the Earl of Feversham, was mentioned in our last. It is situated at Helmsley, eight or ten miles eastward of Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and near Rievaulx Abbey. Helmsley Castle, the ancient stronghold of the De Ros or Roos family in feudal times, was besieged and captured by Fairfax in the Civil Wars. The manor was held by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II., but was afterwards sold to Sir Charles Duncombe, whose descendant is Lord Feversham. Some ruins of the old Castle remain in Duncombe Park. The modern Hall was built from a design of Vanbrugh's, but received some additions from Sir Charles Barry. Its front, with a Doric pillared portico, is shown in one of our Illustrations. The interior of the great hall, in its present ruined condition from the fire of last week, is the melancholy subject of a second Illustration. It contained many valuable works of art; the celebrated "Dog of Alcibiades," sculptured in marble by Myron of classic renown, a "Discobolus" or Quoit-thrower, and a few other precious objects were saved; but most of the collection of paintings, which included fine works of the old masters and many historical portraits, have been destroyed.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mendelssohn's four-part songs (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The whole of these exquisite pieces of vocal harmony are now for the first time collected, in one handsome volume, large octavo size, and published at a price which places them within the reach of all; the songs for mixed voices (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass), and those for male voices only, being published with or without a pianoforte accompaniment, which—being quite ad libitum—has been added by Mr. Berthold Tours. The collection can scarcely fail to be largely in demand among choral societies, as well as for use in the domestic circle.

"Suite de Pièces," by H. Walmsley Little (Ashdown and Parry) is a series of five movements for the pianoforte, composed by an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. No. 1 is a "Prelude," in which sequential passages are happily used. No. 2, "Sarabande," is a very effective embodiment of the quaint old dance form, No. 3 being a similar realisation of the old "Gavotte," as is No. 4 of the graceful style of the "Minuet," and No. 5 of the ancient French dance, the "Bourrée." The whole series is extremely well written for the instrument, besides being reflective, without plagiarism, of sound classical studies.

"Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin." By Otto Booth (Neumeyer and Co.). This is an effective composition, comprising four fully developed movements—"Allegro agitato," "Scherzo," "Andante," and "Allegro spirito"—each of which is well written for the respective instruments, with good passages of display for both. The work, without being very difficult, is calculated to produce much effect in performance.

Recent pianoforte publications by Messrs. Hammond and Co. (late Jullien's) comprise some spirited pieces in the brilliant style, among them being "Valse de Salon" and "Valse Caprice," by H. Nuyens; "Souvenir de Brientz," by Paul Bernard; "Orage sur le lac," by A. L. Dessane; "Prière d'un Enfant," by Alfred Sergent.

"Waldstein's Giant Note Method" for the pianoforte (Wood and Co.) is well calculated for the tuition of juvenile students. The staves, cleffs, and notes are printed in characters of such a size that "those who can read," and the exercises are adapted for the early acquirement of independence of fingers.

HEIRS WANTED.

Mr. Edward Preston, the author of "Unclaimed Money," writes to us as follows:—"Among things not generally known is the fact that large sums of money await claimants by reason of successful emigrants having died in our colonies and about whose next of kin no evidence is forthcoming. This valuable information, however, is contained in what I venture to think is a most unlikely medium for discovering the proper owners—namely, the *London Gazette*, a journal used almost exclusively for official purposes. A notice in a leading daily or popular weekly paper is far more likely to attract the attention of the persons really interested. You may therefore deem the following extract from a list containing the names of over 500 persons who have died intestate at the Cape of sufficient interest for insertion in your columns:—

	£	s.	d.
Richard Whitecomb	1165	7	8
Unknown Heirs of John R-id	371	0	2
" " D. McDonald	403	1	6
John Samuel Parby	508	12	3
William Knowles	991	12	9
Unknown heirs of Robert Waters	216	0	0
William Moore	243	11	4
David and Jessie Leslie	582	2	9
David and Jessie Leslie	416	0	5
William Rand	420	5	2
Josia Marianna	203	19	2
Heir-at-law of Margaret O'Flynn	211	15	7
Unknown heirs of Henry Buckton	465	10	11
Christopher Lenage	212	16	4
Relations of Frances Cornish	604	0	3

The above sums are easily recoverable on properly authenticated proofs of identity being adduced to the authorities.

The arrival of American and Canadian fresh meat at Liverpool during last week was again very large, though the number of live stock landed was much smaller than usual. Six steamers arrived with fresh meat, having on board 6043 quarters of beef, 1299 carcasses of mutton, and 1387 dead pigs, while the arrivals of live stock comprised 583 head of cattle and twenty-five sheep. There were also landed about thirty carcasses of deer.

Lord Derby wrote recently to the trustees of the Liverpool Institute (an unsectarian school) offering £200 for the endowment of annual prizes. The trustees accepted the offer, and suggested that two prizes should be offered yearly—one for mathematics and the other for modern languages. In reply, Lord Derby said he had nothing better or different to suggest as to the application of the money. As the institute was absolutely free and unsectarian, it was unnecessary for him to make restrictions. He would otherwise propose that the prizes should not be given at any time for proficiency in subjects of a theological character.

The *Printers' Register* contains its annual list of the daily newspapers, which for the first time is diminished instead of increased in length. From it we learn that there are now but 143 daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, as against 151 last year. Eighteen are published in London, 85 in the provinces, 2 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in Jersey. Seventy-eight are morning papers and 65 evening; 70 are published at a penny, 63 at a half-penny, and the remainder (10) at prices varying from three-halfpence to threepence. Sixty-four are returned as *Liberal*, 37 as *Conservative*, and 42 as *Independent* or neutral.

ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

Our readers will bear in mind that the Number of this Journal for Nov. 2 last year contained some illustrations of the Jablochhoff apparatus, with the Gramme electro-dynamic machine, which has since been placed in use on the Thames Victoria Embankment, and on the Holborn Viaduct, for producing the Electric Light. We now present illustrations of three other different systems—those of Mr. Rapieff, Mr. R. Werdermann, and Messrs. Farmer and Wallace, successfully applied to the same purpose.

THE RAPIEFF APPARATUS.

The merits of the Rapieff system, as claimed by the inventor, are that it possesses simplicity of construction, which means economy in first cost, and that the economy of working will also be very great. It dispenses altogether with complex clockwork. The lighting point is absolutely fixed, and perfect divisibility of light is attained, with absolute continuity. There is no limit to the length of the carbons, which may also be easily removed and placed, without interruption to the light, so that this will practically burn for an unlimited period, and with perfect steadiness. The light is produced from two pairs of carbons, placed one above the other, the upper pair being inclined towards each other in V form, and the lower similarly inclined, but in Δ form, the point of ignition being the junction of the two points of the V's. The lower pair, moreover, is placed at right angles with the upper, so that, seen in plan, they would form a cross. They can, however, be placed in any other relative position, without in any way interfering with the result. The carbons are carried in fixed holders, so arranged that the points of one pair are always approaching towards those of the other pair. They are kept in juxtaposition by means of a fine endless cord, on which is suspended a weight, the cord passing over a small pulley attached to each holder. It is so adjusted that every part is in equal balance; and the descending weight draws the carbons together, following up their consumption in the most precise manner. The carbons are free to slide through their holders, either small friction pulleys or copper-wire brushes being used to facilitate their forward movement and to ensure their exact position at all times. The top holder is capable of adjustment by means of a set screw, for increasing or diminishing the length of the voltaic arc, according as there are a greater or lesser number of lights in the circuit; several lights requiring, of course, a smaller arc, or, in other words, more closely placed carbons, than a single light. When the voltaic arc is once established it is kept constant by the automatic arrangement just described, until the carbons are consumed. Should the current, too, be broken or interrupted from any cause, another beautiful arrangement comes into operation, by means of which the light is instantly restored. Its continuity, indeed, can hardly be said to have been broken, so inappreciable is the time between the extinction and reappearance of the light. This is brought about by an ingenious contrivance, which, as soon as the current is interrupted, causes the two carbons again, and instantly, to touch, thus reproducing the light and re-establishing the voltaic arc. In the Jablochhoff system, if the carbons are once extinguished they cannot be re-lighted. Four carbons are used in this case, so that by withdrawing one at a time, when nearly consumed, and replacing each by a fresh one, no interruption whatever is caused in the illumination. Another point gained by the use of four carbons, in the moderator system, is the production of a continuous light for double change of carbons, the carbons being, of course, of the same dimensions in each case. The light from the carbons is transmitted through opal-tinted glass globes, and a steady, bright, but not intensely brilliant, light is diffused around. There is also an absence of those dense black shadows generally caused by the electric light. In short, a useful and agreeable light is produced, which can be moderated to suit all circumstances. Indeed, when the back of a person reading is turned to the light no shadow is thrown on the book. The room is lighted all over with a clear daylight. If it be desired, any lights can be extinguished separately, without interfering with the other lights in one circuit. Perhaps not the least of the many advantages of the Rapieff system is, that his regulators will burn with every kind of dynamo-electric machine, whether with alternate or continuous currents. Another feature of great convenience is that the Rapieff lamp can be lowered and raised (like an ordinary gas chandelier) without at all interfering with the light. It is this light which now nightly lights up the machine-room at the *Times* printing-office, and will soon illuminate other rooms in the same building.

The following notes will explain our Engravings of figures to illustrate the several parts of the Rapieff apparatus.

Fig. 1. The Rapieff electrode, or electric candle. It differs from the Jablochhoff arrangement in this respect—that the Jablochhoff candle requires an insulating substance between the two carbons, by which means it maintains a constant size of the voltaic arc from the top to the bottom of his candle. Mr. Rapieff puts a little magnet under his candlestick, which causes the carbons to maintain the required distance throughout a considerable portion of the length of the carbons without any insulating substance. By this arrangement he gets two enormous advantages—first, that he does away with the insulating substance which in the case of the Jablochhoff candle destroys one half of the power of the light; and, secondly, that he has the same means for re-lighting his light in case of extinction as he has in his first regulator. The carbons, when being consumed, are separated from each other by the action of the magnet concealed in the stand of the lamp. *a a*, are wires to magneto-electric machine.

Fig. 2. The Rapieff regulator, part of which is shown on a larger scale in Fig. 3. *a a*, positive carbons, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, approaching toward and touching each other only at the point of illumination. *b b*, negative carbons, whose arrangement is the same as *a a*. These two pairs of carbons are kept in juxtaposition by means of a fine endless cord, *c*, on which is suspended a weight, *d*. This weight surrounds the two uprights, and, when descending, draws the carbons together. *e*, small friction pulleys, to facilitate their forward movement, and to ensure their exact position at all times, also acting as conductors of the electric current. *f*, set-screw, for adjustment of the top holder, so that the carbon points may be placed nearer to, or further from, each other—in other words, for decreasing or increasing the length of the voltaic arc. *g*, lever working on a pivot, and connected with the arm of the lower carbon-holder. If, by any chance, the light should be momentarily extinguished, the current immediately flows to the magnet in the base of the lamp. The magnet attracts an armature, which pulls down the rod *h*, connected by the arm with the lower carbons; this causes them to make contact with the upper pair. *i*, pivot to allow of slight play of holder. *k*, an upright rod containing the wire for the negative current. *l*, rod with positive wire inside it. *m*, wires to battery. *n*, wires to and from the resistance carbons in the base of the lamp, and belonging to the system adopted for the subdivision of the light.

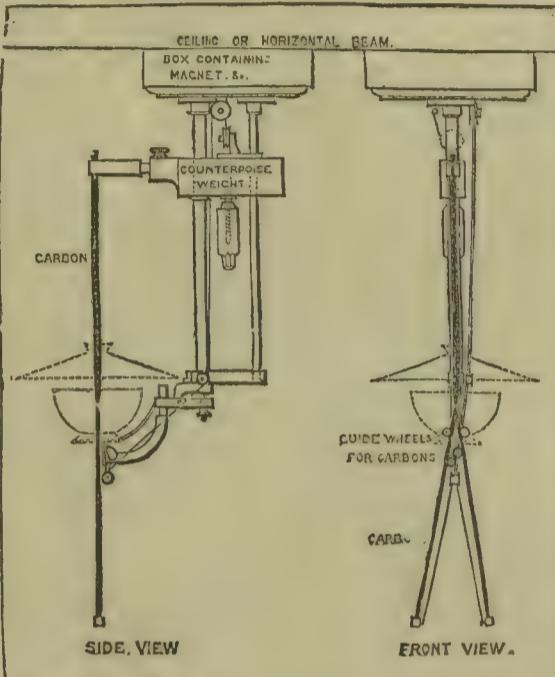
Fig. 4 is what Mr. Rapieff calls his "moderator." It will

be observed that the four carbons point upwards, on the top of which is a disc of magnesium, chalk, or any substance that will retain the heat. By this means Mr. Rapieff utilises the entire heat of the voltaic arc to intensify its power of illumination. The reader will observe also by this form that it is perfectly easy to surround the light-point by an 8-in. opal globe, and the other portion of the apparatus may be covered by the body or shell of an ordinary moderator lamp.

Fig. 5. A portion of same, enlarged. *a*, cylindrical-shaped refractory substance, such as magnesium, chalk, &c.; this utilises the heat, and renders the light more brilliant. *b b*, carbon holders; the carbons are assisted in their forward motion by wheels, *c c*. These also serve as conductors of the current. *d*, weight with pulleys and cords attached. *e*, elongated metallic tube with continuation of carbon, ensuring its complete consumption. *f*, stand in which is concealed the electromagnet for re-lighting the carbons. *g*, wires to magneto-electric machine or battery.

The dotted lines round Fig. 4 shows its use as an ordinary table-lamp, and bears out the name given to it by Mr. Rapieff.

The annexed diagrams on this page show a new arrangement of the Rapieff regulator. Its principle is precisely the same in every respect, except that the magnet is at the top instead of at the bottom, as in the other lamps (which will still be constructed as before). In this case also the upper



THE RAPIEFF REGULATOR (IMPROVED).

carbon is stouter than the other two, and there are only three carbons instead of four. The dotted lines show the glass globe and shade. This is a special modification for the *Times* printing-office, instead of those which have hitherto been in use. The new lamp is now in operation at the *Times* office, and is found to work better.

THE WERDERMANN APPARATUS.

The advantage of this system is that a considerable number of lights can be placed in one circuit, and steadily maintained, without employing any clockwork or electro-magnetic apparatus connected to the lamps. The principle on which Mr. Werdermann's lamps are constructed is that of keeping a small vertical pencil of carbon in contact with a horizontal disc of carbon above it. In the ordinary arrangement of carbons, when the passage of the electric current is such that the upper carbon is a positive pole, the effect is that this upper carbon becomes cup-shaped, and the lower one becomes pointed, by the action of the current. By making one carbon (or "electrode") very much larger than the other, a solid disc, about two inches in diameter and one inch thick, and placing it uppermost, but to become the negative pole of the electric current, while the positive pole is formed by a slender carbon pencil kept always in contact with the disc by a weight, with a chain passing over pulleys, and attached to its lower end, the heat is almost entirely confined to the smaller carbon; its point becomes white hot, and a small electric arc, giving out a beautiful light, clear and steady, is formed round the points of contact of the two carbons.

Fig. 1. Exterior view of the Werdermann lamp. *a*, negative "bun"-shaped carbon, held in its place by a metal ring, secured on upright metal rod by screw, *b*. These are conductors of the electric current. *c*, positive carbon pencil, which slides within tube, *d*. *e*, split contact-piece; this grips the pencil, and to it is conveyed the positive wire. *f*, spring to regulate the pressure of the split contact-piece. *g* contains the mechanism by which the pencil is kept up. *h*, screws to secure the clear glass globe.

Fig. 2 shows the interior of *g*. *a a*, wheels over which revolve a chain, its two upper ends being fastened to the carbon-holder, *b*. *c*, counterbalance weight: this always keeps the pencil carbon, as it burns away, in gentle contact with the disc. *d*, conductor to negative carbons. *e*, conductor of positive electricity through the split contact-piece to the pencil carbon.

Fig. 3 shows the method of connecting up the Werdermann lights in a parallel circuit. The lamps are connected to the main cable by the wires *a*, the wire at the top going to the negative carbon, and that at the bottom going on to the commutator *C*, the use of which will be presently explained. *b* is the top or negative carbon; *c*, the small pencil or electrode which is consumed; *i*, the tube through which it is guided, and which forms contact with it; *r* is a spiral spring, of steel wire, to offer resistance in the circuit through which the electric current flows from the cable to the lamp; *r'* is another resisting spring, equivalent to *r* and the resistance of the electrodes combined, so that if any particular lamp is extinguished the current which originally flowed through that lamp is shunted, through the resistance *r'*, and the intensity of the other lamps is then not affected. But the current from any extinguished lamp can be used to increase the light of those left burning, if necessary, by simply turning the handle of the commutator, the arrangement of which is shown at *X*, *Y*, and *Z*. The use of the commutator is for turning the light off and on. When the commutator stands as at *X*, then the current goes from the cable up through *r* to the lamp. When it is standing as at *Y*, the current goes through the equivalent resistance to the lamp, the light now being out. When it stands as at *Z*, the circuit of the commutator is broken, and no current passes; the other lights are then slightly increased in illuminating power.

Fig. 4 illustrates the history of Mr. Werdermann's experiments, leading up to the principle of his invention. *a* shows the ordinary arrangement of carbons in an electric lamp. *b*, the result of increasing the lower carbon in sectional area. Notice the cylindrical pimple of carbon and the spreading out of the end of the upper electrode. *c* is a larger lower carbon; when, in order to maintain continuity of the arc, it was necessary to bring the two carbons closer together. In *d*, the lower carbon is still larger, and the continuity of the circuit could only be maintained by keeping the two carbons in actual contact; notice the pointed form of the upper carbon. In *e, f*, and *g*, we see what occurred when the large carbon formed the positive pole.

THE FARMER-WALLACE APPARATUS.

This has been put in use at the Great Eastern Railway Station, Liverpool-street, by Messrs. W. Ladd and Co., of Shoreditch and of Beak-street, Regent-street, agents for the American inventors. The dynamo-electric machine is the joint invention of Mr. M. G. Farmer, electrician at the United States Government Torpedo Station at Newport, Rhode Island, and Mr. W. Wallace, of Ausonia, Connecticut. The magnetic field is formed by two large horseshoe magnets whose opposite poles face each other; that is to say, the magnets being laid thus *c*, one has its north pole at the top and the other at the bottom. Between these magnets there passes a shaft supported in bearings in a frame attached to a suitable bed-plate, the shaft being of such length that there is ample space for two sets of revolving electro-magnets between the horseshoe magnets. The shaft, which is rotated by pulleys from both ends, carries the revolving electro-magnets, or armatures, so that they may face the field magnets. Each horseshoe magnet has thus its own set of revolving coils; these sets of armatures are separated from each other by an air-space, the effect of which is to keep the whole arrangement comparatively cool by the current of air rushing through by the centrifugal force. Each set of armatures consists of twenty-five coils, and when the machine is making 600 revolutions per minute, each magnet cuts a field of force 1200 times per minute. Instead of being wound in the ordinary way the coils have four wires; and no permanent magnet is necessary, because the currents generated in the rotating coils are made to pass through the field magnet coils, and are then joined in one external circuit, so that cumulative action and the residual magnetism are utilised to the utmost. By means of a commutator and brushes, the electricity generated is conveniently led away, to be applied for illuminating or other purposes, as may be required.

The lamp consists of a simple frame, carrying two flat plates of carbon, each five inches long and four inches wide, but one plate a quarter of an inch thick and the other plate twice that thickness. One is fixed to the lower side of the frame, whilst the other is free to move up and down, and is connected with the armature of a small electro-magnet. The two plates are arranged so that they approach each other only at the narrow edges, as when two cards are brought together end to end. The upper plate, which is somewhat thicker than the other, is connected with the positive pole of the machine, and the lower plate with the negative, and, the supply of electricity being kept up, the lamp will burn for one hundred hours without attention. When the machine is at rest and no current passes, the electro-magnet has no effect, and the upper plate falls until it rests on the lower one. The electro-magnet can, of course, be set to lift the plate any given distance. On the current being sent through the system, the electro-magnet attracts the armature and thus raises the upper carbon, and as the electric arc is formed at the last point at which the carbons have touched each other, and at no other, the brilliant point of light is obtained. The electric arc being started at any point, the flame gradually passes along the length of the carbons as the material is burnt away. Owing to the coarseness of the carbons—which are of American manufacture—at first used, they would constantly fly at the point of combustion; and the result, of course, was that the point of light was too frequently changing its position on the edge of the plate; but with fine carbons the light is quite as steady as the Jablochhoff, or any other.

We understand that M. Adolphe Vassard, of the Electric Carbon Works, Huntley's Wharf, Greenwich, who is hitherto the only manufacturer of compressed electric carbon in this country, is now engaged in making these plates for the Farmer-Wallace apparatus, on an improved plan, which offers the advantages of superior purity of the raw material and of the utmost density in the product that can be obtained by great pressure. For this article, as well as for his carbon rods supplied to Mr. Rapieff and others, M. Vassard uses the finest description of carbon, which he procures from different sources of supply. His great object is, above all, to have pure carbon agglomerated in a compact rod or plate. We have already spoken of this manufacture. All we need add here is that M. Vassard has greatly improved his modes of manufacture since we referred to it.

Fig. 1. The Farmer-Wallace dynamo-electric machine. *a*, four stationary field electro-magnets of semicircular oblong shape. *b*, two sets of twenty-five revolving electro-magnetic coils, each set being secured to a strong broad flat disc of iron: these discs, with a space between them, are firmly fixed to the shaft. Slips of iron, *c*, which point to the centre of discs, are to cause an outward current of air so as to prevent undue heating. *d*, commutators on the axis of the revolving magnets. The commutator is constructed of wood, with one hundred slips of metal let in lengthways completely round the surface. *e*, conducting wires from revolving magnets to commutators. *f*, brushes to convey the currents generated in the revolving coils from commutators, and thence by means of wires, *g*, the accumulated electricity passes through the field magnets, and thence on to one external circuit. The wires proceed to the lamps on the further side of the machine, not seen in our illustration. *h*, driving bands from steam-engine.

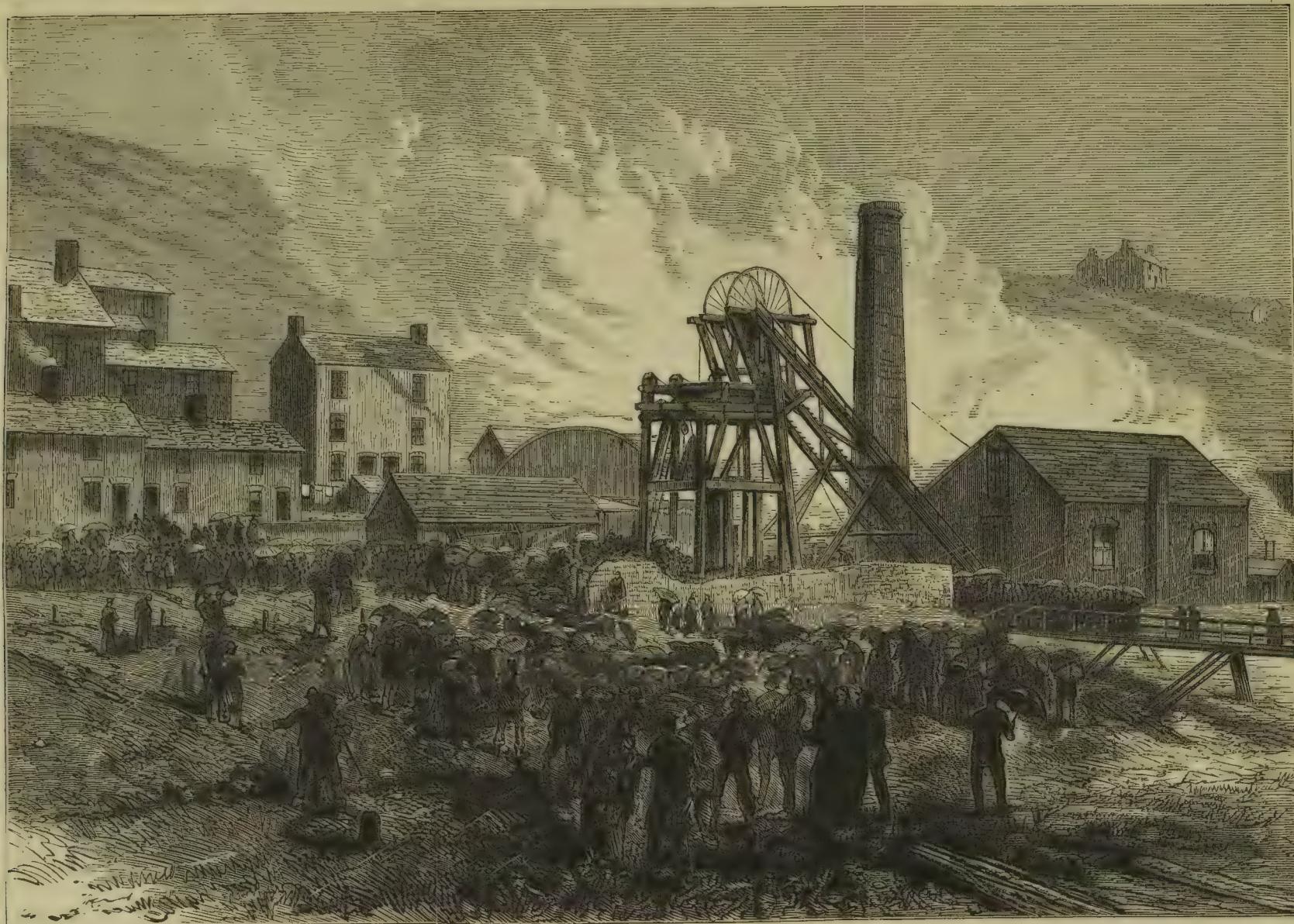
Fig. 2. The commutator (on a larger scale), or, more properly speaking, the collector, as with this machine the currents always pass in the same direction.

Fig. 3. End view of central revolving magnets and edge view of brushes, *a*, showing the arrangement of the latter on the commutator. The air-holes for ventilation show through the wires, *b*.

Fig. 4. A brush, front view. It consists of two or three layers of fine copper wires soldered together at one end.

Fig. 5. The Wallace Lamp.—*a* is a fixed plate of carbon; *b* is a similar plate of carbon, but connected with the rod, *c*, which passes freely through the cylindrical electro-magnet contained in the box, *d*. The two plates are joined to opposite poles of the machine. When there is no current the plate, *b*, rests, as represented, on *a*; but when the electric current is started, the electro-magnet being excited attracts the keeper and raises *b*, which thus maintains the distance necessary for the production of the electric light. The whole is intended to be contained in a clear glass shade.

Fig. 6. Section on a larger scale, showing clearly how the carbons are fastened in the lamp. *a*, carbon plate: these plates are about five inches by four, and will last about fifty hours.

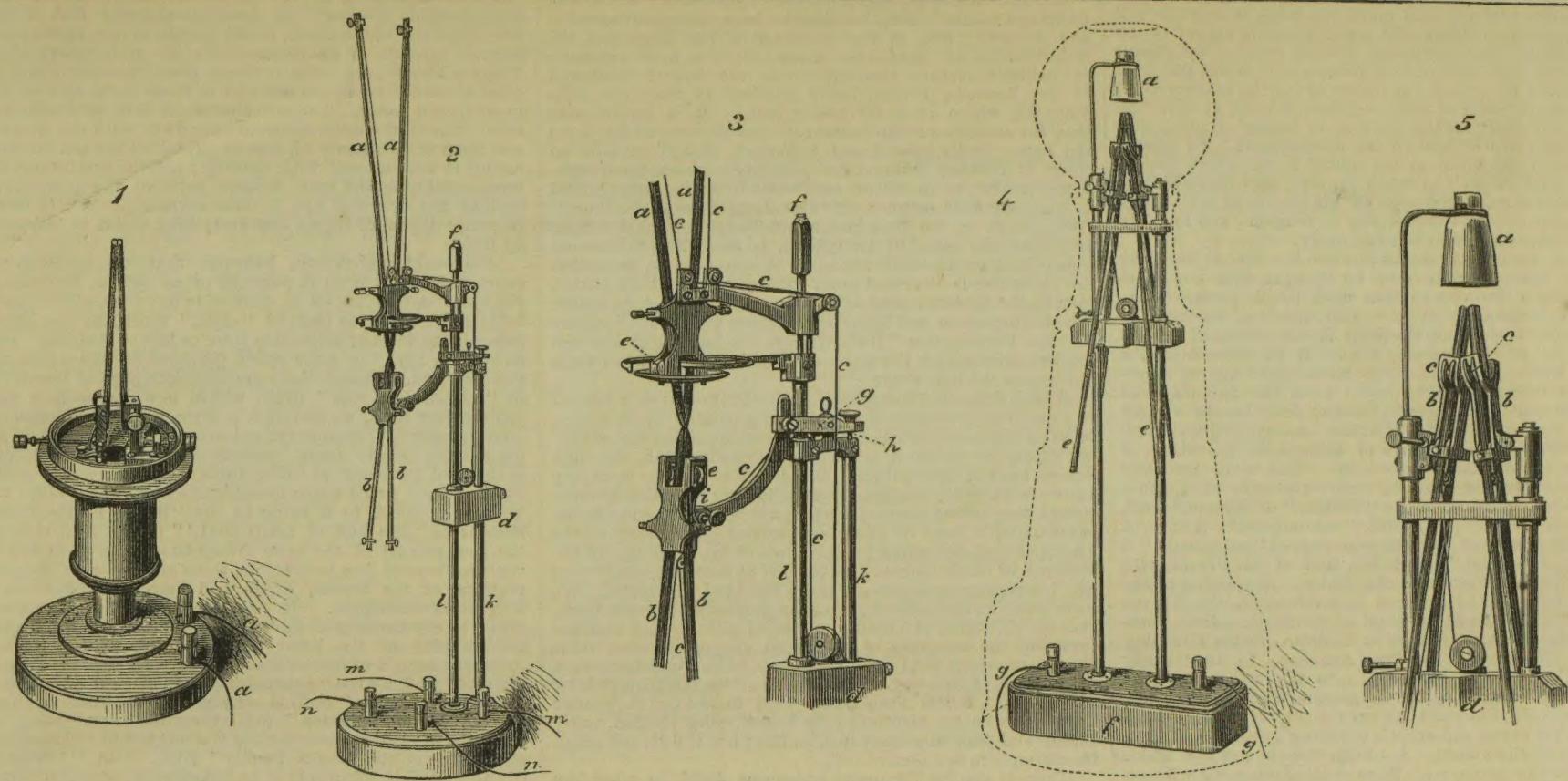


DINAS COLLIERY, RHONDDA VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, THE SCENE OF THE LATE DISASTER.

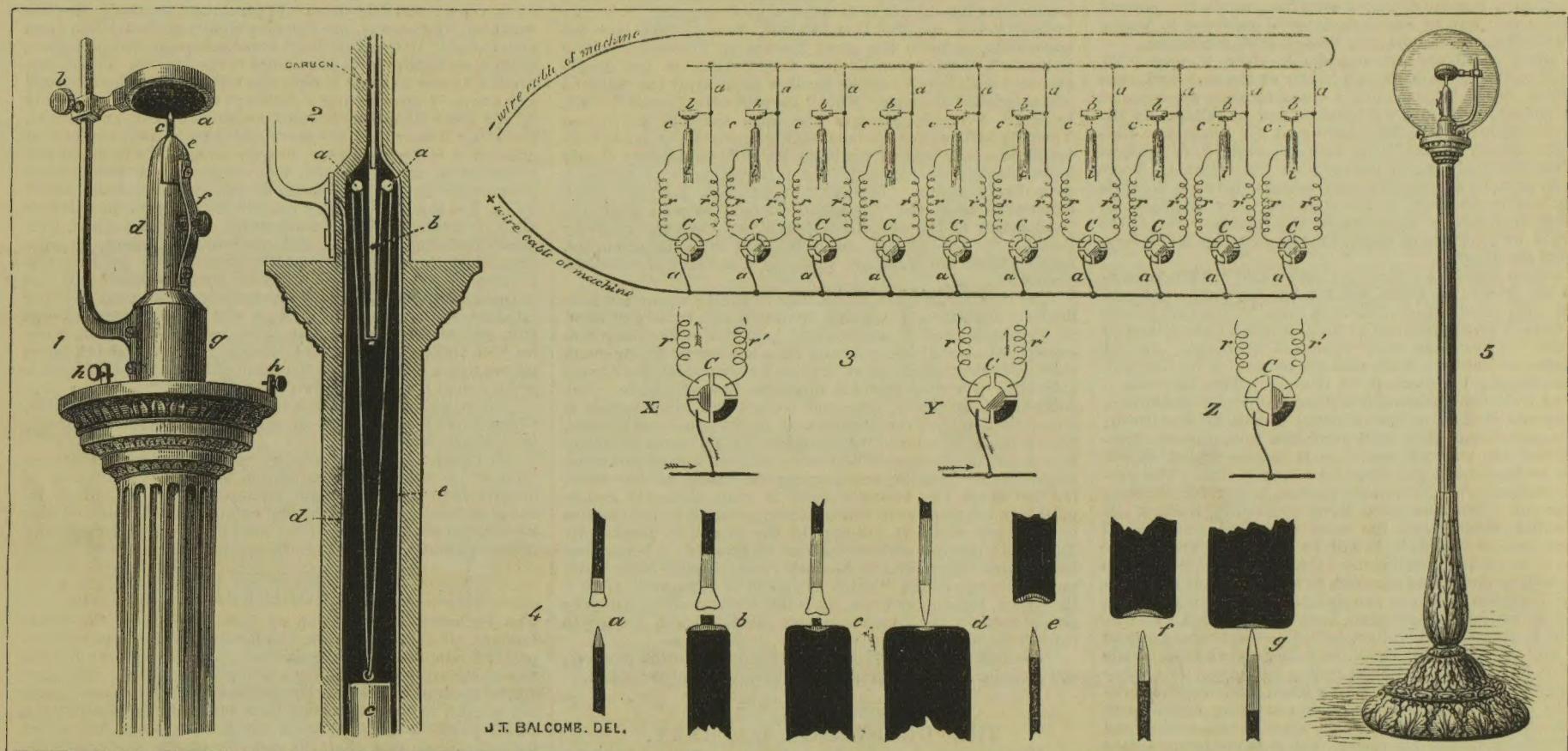


THE DISTRESS AT SHEFFIELD: DISTRIBUTING SOUP AT BRIGHTSIDE.

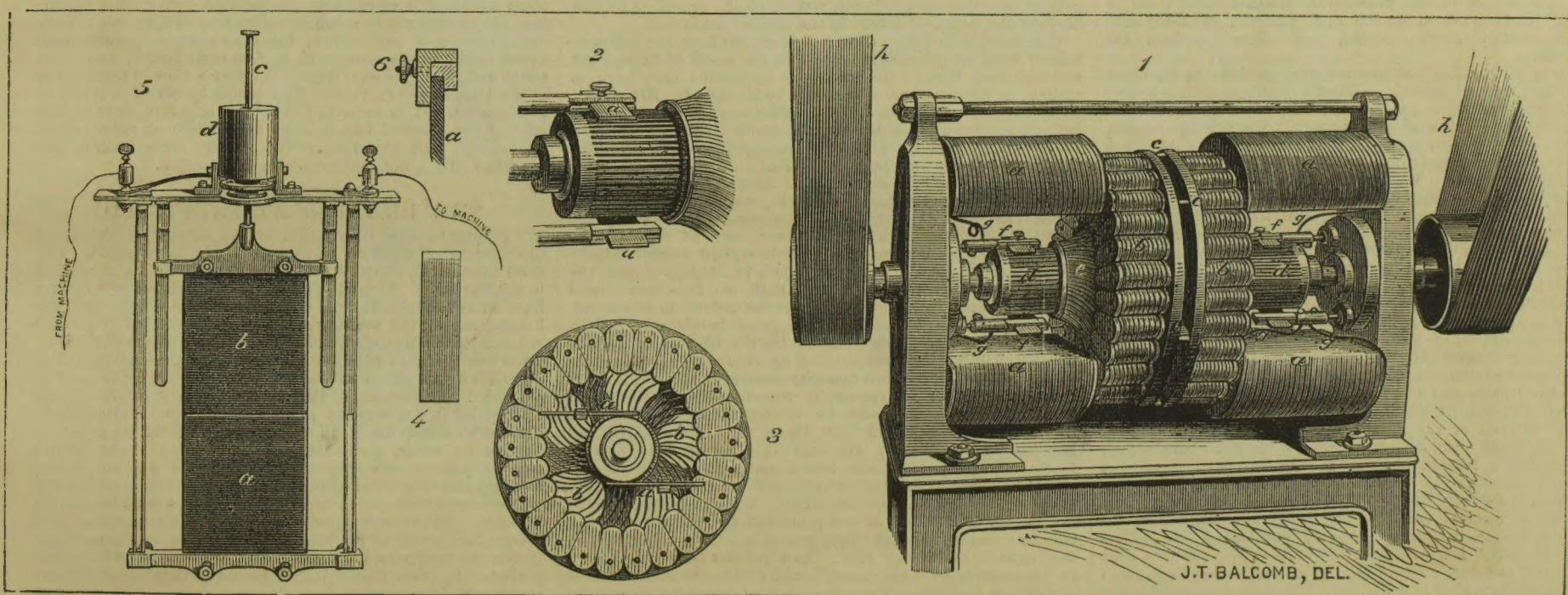
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.



THE RAIFFE ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.



THE WERDERMANN ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.



THE FARMER-WALLACE DYNAMO-ELECTRO MACHINE AND WALLACE LAMP.

(SEE PAGE 87.)

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH SCHOOLS.

Having noticed the pictures by deceased British painters in approximately chronological order, we think it may be still more profitable to follow the same course in regard to the foreign schools. For many and obvious reasons, we submit that in national galleries and exhibitions such as this the great schools should be arranged as nearly as may be to correspond with the natural order of their sequence in time, so that "he who runs may read" of the influence of master on pupil, and of the great cycle of modern art development. To pursue our plan we must begin in the fourth room, where we are taken, far back in the fourteenth century, into literally, and in some respects metaphorically, the golden age of art. Then art was consecrated to the service of religion—and long the secular Renaissance is only felt indirectly.

Knowing that the first impulse to the revival in Italy came from Byzantium, it may be thought that our start should be from the very curious dark Greek picture here, "The Last Judgment" (179). The drawing, however, of the figures (without being classical) is too advanced for the picture to be of very ancient date. It is, nevertheless, a wonderful little epic of countless microscopic figures representing the division of the blessed from the damned, and illustrating many Greek legends, painted, doubtless, by a monk of one of the convents of Mount Athos. A small triptych (192) of the Crucifixion, with figures of bishops on the wings, is remarkable for dramatic expression. But more intensely dramatic in expression—indeed, hardly unworthy of Giotto—are the two small pictures of the "Tuscan" or Sienese School, the "Annunciation" (188) and "Assumption" (189). A curious early picture of the "Sienese School" represents "A Scene from a Legend"—probably that of St. Ursula with her companions sailing down the Rhine. Something of the Byzantine traditional treatment is retained in the diptych (190) by Taddeo Gaddi, a pupil of Cimabue. Less noteworthy pictures are attributed to Giottino, Pietro Cavallini, and other Giotteschi, to Fra Angelico, to an "Early Florentine" master of merit (174), to the rather mythical "Alessio Baldovinetti," and to Borgonone, the Milanese (184). Two Madonnas by Botticelli are even more wretchedly drawn than usual, yet evince the artist's unfailing grace of feeling in the gestures of the Virgin. A profile female portrait (202), somewhat in the manner of Piero della Francesca, with an obtrusive buff-coloured background, is attributed to that painter; but the execution does not resemble his stippled manner. A very considerable technical advance is marked by D. Ghirlandaio's "Virgin and Child, St. John, and Angels" (197). A small head (196) ascribed to Antonello da Messina, although in a terribly damaged condition, recalls the portrait in the Louvre; but we see little internal evidence to justify the attribution of a fresco of St. Francis (198) to Francia.

A most excellent and remarkable Holy Family (195), assigned to Pinturicchio, though hardly of the scale and class of subject in which the painter's characteristics appear most conspicuously, is of further interest viewed in relation to Mr. J. C. Robinson's remarkable drawing at the Grosvenor Gallery for a design in the Siena Library, ascribed to Raphael when the youthful painter worked with Pinturicchio. There seems to us to be so marked a *rapprochement* between the style of the two works that, if the drawing is by Raphael, his influence is decidedly apparent in this picture; but if the picture is by Pinturicchio alone, then he certainly might have executed the drawing.

We come next to a "Madonna and Child" (192), belonging to Mr. Hooker, of Rome, which is the last public claimant for the honour of acceptance as a work by Raphael (whose great name 't here bears), and to support which claim a learned pamphlet was not long since published in Rome. An old inscription on the back states that the picture is by Raphael, and was bought by Elizabeth of Gubbio. This lady was a sister of Duke Guidobaldo, of Urbino, Raphael's birthplace, and Superior of the Convent of Santa Chiara in that town; and the picture was, it is said, purchased from the last representative of the convent, where, so it is also stated, it was known to have been preserved for a long period. The presumption, apart from internal evidence, is therefore strongly in its favour. But how often have, apparently, the best circumstantial evidence and the most respectable pedigrees of pictures been set aside! It will be seen that the picture retains in its gilded embellishment the character of the quattro cento; and, as there is no approach to the manner of Raphael's master, Perugino (whom he closely imitated for several years), it must, if by the young Sanzio, have been painted while he was still the pupil of his father, before he was twelve years of age. And yet it does not recall the father's work to us; while so utterly dissimilar is its lack of feeling and grace, its clumsy proportions and inferior yet hardly timid and boyish workmanship to anything we know of, or can bring ourselves to associate with the name of, Raphael, even at this earliest and unillustrated period of his career, that it is vastly more easy and rational to conclude that the inscription (as so often has happened) was written in error or to deceive. The value of drawings by the old masters, when there are not pictures by them at hand, may be illustrated in this instance. Let the visitor walk from this picture to the drawing by Raphael, the "Head of a Boy" (164), said to be his own portrait, probably one of his earliest known works, and then compare his impressions.

It is a testimony—if testimony were needed—to the overwhelming force of Leonardo da Vinci's genius that the scholars of, perhaps, no other painter have surrendered their individuality so absolutely as did his scholars. For this reason, and also on account of the great rarity of the master's finished pictures, the works of Luini and other scholars have often been confounded with his. We hesitate therefore—and the more so because it has been much stippled and restored—to express an opinion on the half-length "Portrait of a Lady" (125), with large curiously-quilled head-gear, rather low dress, holding a muff from which hangs a squirrel's head. It is a refined picture, but to us it is not searching enough and melting enough for Leonardo. We need not dwell on the pictures by Leonardo's scholars, Andrea Salaino and Giovanni Beltraffio (two of the quartet which surround Leonardo's monument in Milan)—an undraped half-length female figure (127) by the former, and by the latter "A Holy Family" (175), with donor, saints, and ecclesiastics, which has been sadly flayed, but in which the Infant and the hands of the Virgin have much of the master's exquisiteness and thoroughness. There is a careful, solemn portrait of the Marchese Salviati (133) by Bronzino; also a fine three-quarter portrait (139), of the Florentine school, representing a lady in black dress with white veil, holding a prayer book—thought to be the famous Vittoria Colonna, Marchesa di Pescara, the noble friend of Michael Angelo; but it does not forcibly recall to our mind the portrait in the Colonna Palace, which is probably authentic. No. 143, a "Holy Family," is a good example of that affected and long over-rated painter, Parmigiano. Two of the loveliest small Clades we have ever seen are Nos. 120, with a splendid effect of sunlight, and 128, "Europa," with a view of the sea.

Passing to the Venetian school, we have three works ascribed

to Giovanni Bellini. The largest (in the Great Room), "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (142), is but a fair school picture; another, the "Virgin and Child and Donors" (199), has been "skinned," and repainted in portions; the third, "Virgin and Child and Saints" (203), has likewise been extensively abraded and restored; but, in the character of the heads and the rich breadth of light and shade, it is a near approach to Bellini's mature manner, as in the superb Madonna of San Zaccaria, Venice, lately removed to the Coro delle Monache, where it is far better seen. It is unfortunate that the *cartellino* at the bottom of the picture, which bears the name (badly spaced and indistinct, though usually so clear) of Ioannes Bellinus, has palpably been tampered with. A picture, bright in colour and sweet in feeling, but painted in a rather hard manner, of "Our Lord Bearing the Cross" (208), which in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857 bore the name of Lo Spagno, is now given to Cima da Conegliano, for no other reason, as it seems to us, than that the colouring is clear and pure. The picture is still a puzzle, even to the best-informed connoisseurs. We seem to realise the glowing colour and luxurious sensuous feeling of Giorgione in "The Resurrection" (145), though the actions of the two soldiers alarmed at the sight of Christ floating above them borders on the ludicrous.

The "Rape of Proserpine" (136)—Pluto carrying her off in a quadriga drawn by four splendidly painted black horses, is, in its noble conception and portions of the colouring, worthy of Titian, to whom it is here attributed. But, although Titian treated this subject, the *technique* differs from any known work by the master. It was evidently executed in transparent deep brown tones *alla prima*, whereas Titian commenced his work with more or less opaque colour (preparatory to the final glazings), according to all records of his practice, and the evidence of his sketches and unfinished pictures, of which there are interesting examples in the Uffizi and elsewhere. We have it also on the authority of one of the first restorers in Paris, that the collection of Titian's unfinished pictures and sketches (probably the remanents of his studio, and of priceless value for artists) which went some years back to St. Petersburg were all executed in this way. Probably therefore this picture is by a follower. It was formerly ascribed to the Dutch painter Zustris, or Suster, mentioned by Vasari, who studied under Titian, and painted *pasticci* such as this; but it does not recall the example in the Louvre.

There is also by Tintoretto a vigorous sketch in a hot key of colour for "Christ Curing the Paralytic" (144), one of the pictures in San Rocco; but it betrays to some extent how careless and unequal the master could be. Nor is the colossal picture that bears his name, called "A Hunting Scene" (141) with a portrait group of two gentlemen and three ladies round a table, and attendants with dogs, a good sample. It is only in San Rocco and the Ducal Palace, Venice, that one can adequately estimate the giant powers of Tintoretto. Paul Veronese's "Adoration of the Magi" (150) is too deeply obscured with brown varnish to allow us to enjoy the painter's characteristic colouring. The "Portrait of a Female" (148), by Paris Bordone, presents the same splendid red-haired Venetian bella as our National Gallery picture. A noble full-length of a lady leading her little boy (166) is not very clearly identifiable as a "Moroni," yet it would be hard to find a more likely name. In the "Flight into Egypt" (206), catalogued as of the "Venetian School," as well as in the "Adoration of the Shepherds" (149), we have fine works by Bassano in his coldest, most brilliant style of colouring. Lastly, there are Venetian views by Canaletto of excellent

The Spanish pictures, albeit important in size, are not particularly attractive. No. 162 is, we doubt not, rightly ascribed to Velasquez, and is a large and (out of the Escorial) rare example of his still-life painting for a *bodegón* or dining-room picture, indicating by what studies he arrived at his almost unrivalled power of truthful representation of nature. The painting of the birds, fish, and copper and brass vessels is especially fine; but the shadows, as in his other early works, are too black. The large "Assumption" (132) seems to belong to a series of pictures of the same subject turned out from the studio of Murillo, and bearing the stamp of his style, but in which the master's hand is only distinctly recognisable in portions, as in this instance, perhaps, in the cherubs to the right and left, but not in the cherub in front. By Zurbaran there is a curious portrait of probably a benevolent lady named Elizabeth, in Spanish costume, with large white puffed sleeves, called "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary" (129)—the crown, sceptre, and coin she holds towards a group of poor people seen in the distance, under her left hand, serving to explain the title.

We must reserve the German, Flemish, and Dutch pictures, and likewise the miniatures and drawings, for future notice.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

DRAWINGS BY M. INGRES.

With a notice of some seventy drawings by M. Ingres, which have been contributed for the most part by the painter's widow and friends, and nearly fill the water-colour room at this gallery, we shall conclude our review of the drawings by Old Masters and deceased artists in the present exhibition.

For more than forty years M. Ingres has been the acknowledged head of the classical school in the world of French art and criticism, though his numerous opponents have been as violent as his partisans have been extravagant. His works, therefore, are entitled to at least careful consideration. And a better opportunity than the present could hardly be afforded for ascertaining in what way he illustrated his own favourite aphorism, *le dessin c'est la probité de l'art*.

M. Ingres was born about 1780. At sixteen he entered the school of the stern classicist, David, where he stayed four years. In 1801 he carried off the first Academic prize, and in 1806 he went to Rome, where, and at Florence, he remained eighteen years, studying the great masters of the Renaissance. On his return to Paris in 1824 he found the school of David dominated by that of Delacroix; and "romanticism" was equally in the ascendant in literature. From that time commenced his great battle with public opinion. The first thirty years of his life he was subject to poverty, neglect, or derision; but he clung to his principles with the most determined tenacity and perseverance, and in the latter part of his career he was rewarded with almost every honour that could be conferred upon him. He was elected Professor of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and Director of the French Academy at Rome in succession to Horace Vernet; his name became a watchword with distinguished critics, the leaders in society paid him homage, the Emperor enrolled him in the Senate; through every grade of the Legion of Honour he was promoted till he became Grand Officer; finally, his works were placed in a Salle d'Honneur in the Great Exhibition of 1855. As a painter he is best known in this country by "La Source," exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862. This, like other of his more important paintings, has unquestionably some fine and rare qualities, though even his admirers do not claim him as a colourist. We

have, however, only to judge, as impartially as may be, the drawings by which he is now represented.

These comprise studies for several of his most celebrated pictures, and portions of them, or single figures, and experimental "casts" of drapery—showing that Ingres resembled the old masters, at all events in the constructive logical carelessness he bestowed on his preparatory work. There is also a long series of small pencil portraits; and we must at once honestly confess that in these alone we find any great special power. They are distinguished by intense literalness; indeed, the artist seems to have dwelt with the greatest zest upon any vulgarity of face or dress. They are executed mainly in outline, with little shading; and the precision of the lines, notably in the most difficult parts of the portraiture, such as the eyes and lips, is most extraordinary. It was a favourite dogma of Ingres that everything could be expressed by lines.

We could understand, however, that an artist might evince this literal spirit in portraits of *ses intimes*, and yet be the great *styliste* Ingres is claimed to be; for realistic knowledge is the only true basis of "style," which, in the higher sense, is the form of expression more or less of idealism. But, strange to say, the same spirit pervades all the studies for pictures, and, although there are some glimpses of beauty, as in "The Golden Age" (644), which, however, is in a very rudimentary form, we find no true style, nothing approaching Greek proportion, symmetry, and unconsciousness, but in its place mere classic form, galvanised as in Mantegna, and dramatised in theatrical Gallic taste. Still more rare is the Raphaelesque grace which his admirers find in his works: the nearest approach to it being in the "Study for the Infant Saviour in 'The Vow of Louis XIII,'" (649). And even on the low ground of the mere draughtsmanship, when Ingres ventures beyond face portraiture, there are faults in the proportions of the trunks, limbs, and extremities that might well seem incredible. In the study for "L'Odalisque" (696), to say nothing of the tasteless selection of the model, the drawing of the lower limbs is feeble in the extreme. Another example of inartistic draughtsmanship may be seen in the study (652) for the "Stratocrite or the Illness of Antiochus." Then "King Midas" (667) is simply farcical; the "Martyrdom of St. Symphorien" (641) theatrical; and what an elaborate piece of commonplace is the unfinished "Coronation of a Prince of the Medici Family" (706). The "Dream of Ossian" (646) is not devoid of imagination of the colder sort—the vague unrealities of Macpherson having had a special fascination for the French. But it is the study for the "Apotheosis of Homer" (663), painted on a ceiling at the Louvre, that unites all the designer's shortcomings. In the front is a crowd of famous moderns, the large majority being Frenchmen, copied servilely from old prints and portraits. English worthies, by-the-way, are far more rigidly excluded than from Delaroche's "Hemicycle;" not even Shakespeare finding a place, though we believe he is introduced in the picture. These foreground figures have no perspective relation with those beyond and above—Ingres having a contempt for perspective. Nearly all the rest—illustrious Italians, ancient Romans, and Greeks, including Homer himself—are wanting in dignity, strained or affected in attitude, gesture, or expression. We need not call attention to the allegorical, mythological, and astronomical phenomena in "The Apotheosis of Napoleon Bonaparte" (657). Yet this sort of thing had much to do with the painter's ultimate triumph with a section of his countrymen—this, with much realistic, analytic, and constructive talent, as distinguished from creative poetic and plastic genius, like Flaxman's—talent backed moreover by indomitable will and self-assertiveness; the very narrowness of the painter being his chief recommendation to those who could sympathise with him, but could see and feel little beyond. The difference between this narrow phase of French intellect and the broad nature which comprehends the sense of ideality and humour is greater than between our own Pope and Shakespeare.

There is a drawing by Flandrin, "The Last Supper" (713), which shows that the pupil surpassed the master in sentiment, feeling, and refinement.

Sir Coutts Lindsay intends, we hear, that one of the attractions of the next winter exhibition shall be a collection of drawings in black and white, coloured chalk, or tinted, by living artists. Thus, with the exhibitions of this and last winter, the whole history of the art of drawing and designing in these modes will have been illustrated.

THE DINAS COLLIERY DISASTER.

The explosion of fire-damp on Monday week in the Dinas Colliery, which is situated in the Rhondda Valley, near Pontypridd, South Wales, has excited much commiseration for the fate of the sixty men and boys who perished there. We gave a brief account of it in our last publication. There was a great fall of the roof of the mine in a main passage called "the eighty-yards' staple," between the 4-ft. workings, connected with the down-cast shaft, at a depth of 360 yards, and the 6-ft. workings, in another seam of coal, which lies 440 yards below the surface. The unfortunate men who have perished were in the 6-ft. workings; and, as the up-cast shaft was choked up by the effects of the explosion, and the workings filled either with sulphurous gas or with carburetted hydrogen, they could not be saved by either way of approach. They died probably of suffocation; but the exertions made to open a way through the mine, and to find their bodies, have been continued during several days. We give a view of the exterior of the Dinas Colliery, from a photograph by Mr. T. Forrest, of Pontypridd. It is remarked that the dangerous state of this colliery was exposed two months ago, before an official court of inquiry, and the late manager, Mr. John Chubb, was punished with a fine and suspension from office.

THE DISTRESS AT SHEFFIELD.

We present another illustration of the scenes attending the distribution of relief to distressed people at Sheffield. The fund subscribed, which was nearly £10,000, will be exhausted in another week. It is complained that a number of vagrants have come to Sheffield from other parts of the country, and are lodging among the working classes on the chance of getting relief from the Mayor's Fund. The district visitors dispensing relief have been so imposed upon by these persons that it is probable a paid officer will be appointed to investigate cases of distress. At a meeting of the sub-committee of the relief fund on Monday it was decided to refuse relief to all persons in distress who keep dogs; and that no aid should be given to anyone on strike, particular mention being made of the masons, joiners, and plasterers. All these are at present engaged in a dispute with the masters. On Tuesday a shameful trade outrage was committed at Sheffield. A grinder named Rodgers, who, in consequence of the great depression, had scarcely any work to do, informed some men who were working on the same wheel of his intention to ask work of their employers. The men replied that if he did so they would "do for him." Rodgers went, nevertheless, to ask for work, and next morning found that four of his wheels had been "rattened" and two grinding-stones smashed.

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In Classes 17 and 18, for Inexpensive and Artistic FURNITURE,

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JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London. GRAND PRIZE (EHREN DIPLOM), Vienna, 1873. The sole Highest Award for English Furniture. MEDAL, for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862. HORS CONCOURS, Paris, 1867. GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1851.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate. Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks, Wardrobe, and other articles of Electro-Plate. Testimoniis Plaque in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions. Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA. MORTLOCK'S DINNERS SERVICES. MORTLOCK'S DESSERT and TEA SETS, 21s. MORTLOCK'S "CYPRUS" GLASS Wine Glasses, 9s. 6d. dozen. MORTLOCK'S LAMPS are perfect, and carefully tested, price from 2s. each.

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FOUR MEDALS AWARDED, including PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

MESSRS. FREDK. WALTON and CO. invite the Public to visit the Show-Rooms, 9, Bernes-street, Oxford-street, London, where the decorations can be seen in various styles, as fixed. Wholesale only. Retail of all first-class Upholsterers and Decorators in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE.
PETER ROBINSON respectfully informs his Customers and the Public
THAT THE ONLY ADDRESS
FOR HIS MOURNING WAREHOUSE
is Nos. 256 to 262,
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where it has been
Established many years.
He will feel obliged by all
Communications
intended for the Mourning Warehouse
being so directed,
to prevent delay and disappointment
to his Customers.

NOTICE.
THE SPECIAL STOCK-TAKING SALE
at REDUCED PRICES
at PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET
FOR HIS MOURNING WAREHOUSE
MANTLES, 2s. 9d. each; formerly 3 guineas.
FANCY SILK COSTUMES, 2s. 9d.; formerly 5 guineas.
TARLATAN ROBES, 10s. 6d.; formerly 2s.
WINTER COSTUMES, 30s.; formerly 3s. 4 guineas.
And other great Bargains in
each department
during this month only.
Observe the Address—
256 to 262, Regent-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED,
which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete,
from £3 15s 6d.
Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, £1 10s 0d.
Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed,
from £3 3s 0d.
Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or
Brother, from £3 10s 0d.
Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto,
from £2 19s 6d.
Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners,
from £1 10s 9d.

THE BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made
entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, £2 19s 6d.
from £3 15s 6d.

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England
with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders,
immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262,
otherwise they would not reach as desired.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed,
from one guinea to 10 guineas.

Tarlatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
Black Brussels Net, 25s., 28s. 6d., and 33s.
Black Silk Tulle (condition keeping), 42s. and 50s.
Grenadine, from 4s. to 4 guineas.
For Sketches of the above, address as follows:—

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.

BLACK SILKS.
DURING THIS MONTH.

Bonnet's Black Silks .. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d.
Jaubert's Black Silks .. 22s. 6d. 25s. 32s. 33s. 11d.
Dove's Black Silks .. 15s. 7d. 18s. 21s. 24s. 11d.
Velvets (Black Lyons) .. 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s. 9d.
Satin (Black) .. 2s. 6d. 3s. 11d. 5s. 6d.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S,
of Regent-street,
Nos. 256 to 262
(the only Address).

SILK and SATIN COSTUMES,
During this month,

at 4s. guineas,
at 5s. guineas,
at 6s. guineas,
at 10 guineas.

All reduced one half.

PETER ROBINSON'S,
REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262
(the only Address).

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COURTS.

EGERTON BURNETT'S
WELLINGTON SERGES,
AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.
EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "these admirable Serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest at 1s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN-BOOKS sent free by post and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION. A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITE, 6s. inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSES,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore it to grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

In the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it is thoroughly cleaned, partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "anthracites" left them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New

Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 1878, New Bond-street, W.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.

Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay. It is a liquid. The Sozodont cannot be Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the fragrant Sozodont is 2s. 6d. put up in a large bottle fitted with patient sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is enclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the seat of the elite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famous Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2s. New Bond-street, London.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth. Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath; being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Of Chemists, at 2s. 6d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILK MERCER AND LINENDRAPER,
to
the only Address,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.,
where the Business was Established in 1833.

PARIS EXPOSITION of 1878.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, has
now on SALE the ENTIRE EXHIBITS of

SIXTY-EIGHT MANUFACTURERS of
FRANCE, ITALY, and AUSTRIA, comprising—

COLOURED SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
VELVETS, SATINS, BROCADES, SILK COSTUMES,
VARIOUS COSTUMES, GAUZES, FICHUS, &c.

" PETER ROBINSON, of OXFORD-
STREET, has bought the entire Exhibits of no less
than Sixty-Eight Manufacturers of Silks, Velvets, Satins, and
Brocades, in the French, Italian, and Austrian Sections. He will
carry off to England the textile masterpieces of such grand
prize-men as Bonnet and Co., of Lyons; Jaubert, Andras, and Co.,
Laury, and Schulze; and altogether, what with fabrics not made
up, and rich costumes decorated with feathers, pearls, gold, jet,
and flowers, together with lace and gauzes, Peter Robinson, of
the Paris Exhibition.—"Paris Correspondent of "Daily Telegraph," Nov. 2, 1878.

" In purchases of rich materials for ladies' dresses, the Prize
Commissioners have, as is lately pointed out been fore-
stalled by Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street.—"Paris Correspondent
of "Daily Telegraph," Nov. 6, 1878.

DINNER AND BALL DRESSES.

BROCADED SILKS,
in the Newest Designs and Colours,
AS EXHIBITED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION,
are being sold at less than half price,
commencing at 1s. 6d. per yard, extra width.

GENOA VELVETS,
in every shade, to match the Silks and Satins,
6s. 11d. per yard.

300 BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,
richly Embroidered in Silk,
with and without Beads,
now selling at 2s. 6d. and 3s. each, full size,
CASHMERE DE PARIS AND FINE MERINOS,
for Wedding and Ball Dresses.

White, Ivory, Cream, several shades in
Pinks, Light Blues, &c., 4s. to 46s. wide,
at 1s. 11d. 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.

PURE ALPACAS,
same shades as above,
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the Dress.

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES
at Reduced Prices.
Patterns post-free.

STRONG WITNEY SERGE,
30 inches wide, 1s. per yard.
Brown, Navy, Prune, and Black.

BALL AND WEDDING DRESSES.
Now ready, several thousand Elegant Robes,
especially prepared for this season.
in Black, White, and New Colours, from 1s. 9d. to 10 guineas.

TARLATANS of FINE QUALITY,
for BALL DRESSES,
10s. 6d. for 18 yards, 6s. inches wide.
In White, Black, Pink, Blue, and all Colours. Patterns free.

30,000 metres BLACK REAL MALTESE
and Real Yak Laces and Insertions,<br